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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,616—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1896.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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The Best and most Complete Guide in India.
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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1896.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne.....	22nd Feb.
† SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	29th "
B.I. SHANNON.....	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
R.V.L. GANGES.....	4396	T. F. Creery.....	14th "
B.M. CALEDONIA...	7558	W. B. Andrews...	21st "
† SUTLEJ	4204	A. Symons	28th "
B.I.. PENINSULAR ...	5267	R. F. Briscoe	4th April.
† ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule.....	11th "
B.M.I.. AUSTRALIA ..	6901	J. Reeves	18th "
R.V.L. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weigheil ...	25th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA ...	7558	W. B. Andrews ..	2nd May.
† SUTLEJ	4202	A. Symons	9th "
B.I.. CARTHAGE	5263	M. DeHorne.....	16th "
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4301	T. F. Creery	22nd May.
B.I.. ORIENTAL.....	5284	L. H. Moule	29th "

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The Steamers marked R.V.L. proceed direct to VENICE, taking Passengers for BRINDISI a d LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the Mail Steamer at Aden, and Passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice Steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES and LONDON.
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IMPERATOR.....J. Nicolich.....		4,119	750	1st April 1896
IMPERATRIX ...T. Rassevich		4,194	750	1st May 1896
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MARIA TERESA ..	V. Gherzmann.	3,042	350	7th April 96

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of NANA MOROJI, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, limited to the Property held by him as one of the Trustees of a Trust Deed, dated the 11th day of July, 1891.

TRIBHOWANDAS MUNGALDAS NATHOO-BHOY and PURSHOTAMDAS MUNGALDAS NATHOOBHOY, the Surviving Trustees of the Trust Deed.....Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration limited as aforesaid.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 17th day of February, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
The 17th day of February, 1896.

Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR & JAMSETJI, Petitioners' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of NATHOO MOOLJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Deceased.

LUXMIBAI, Widow of the said Deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of the Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES FREDERICK FARRAN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 18th day of February, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, and in the Fifty-ninth Year of Our Reign.

J. W. ORR, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

L. N. BANAJI,
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NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by NARANJI DWARKADAS, Esq., at his Office, 304-6, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, up to 1 P.M. on MONDAY, the 2nd March, 1896, for the erection, construction and completion of a Residence at Poona.

All information in connection with the drawings, specifications, &c., may be obtained on application to the undersigned at his office on and after Tuesday, the 18th instant.

Forms of Tenders can be obtained at the office of the undersigned upon payment of Rs. 5.

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PALLANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
Assistant Secretary W. I. T. Club.

Bombay, 10th February, 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF GOA, DISTRICT OF DAMAUN.

ON the 27th day of the current month of February, 1896, at 11 o'clock A.M., the SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION of the exclusive right of DISTILLATION and SALE of COUNTRY SPIRITS in the District of Damaun for a period of 3 years, commencing from 1st July of the current year, will take place in the Revenue Department of the District of Damaun.

The conditions of the right have been published in the "Boletim Official" of the Government of Goa, No. 13 of the 30th January last, and can also be seen in the Revenue Department of the District of Damaun, and in the office of the Deputy Commissioner of the same District, where they can be examined by intending purchasers.

J. I. DESOUZA GASPAR,
Deputy C. Commissionor, Salt and Abkari.

Damaun, 1st February, 1896.

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned for constructing the New Buildings of the Bank of Madras on the North Beach Road, Madras, up to the 3rd March 1896.

2. Printed Copies of the form of Contract to be entered into by the successful Tenderer, the specification and Schedule of quantities may be had on application to the Bank at Re. 1 per copy.

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4. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit in Cash or Notes of Rs. 500, or a Government Promissory Note of that amount as earnest-money.

5. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for construction of New Bank Buildings."

6. Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

7. Tenders will be opened by the Undersigned at his Office in the Bank at 12 o'clock Noon on WEDNESDAY the 4th day of March, 1896, in the presence of the Tenderers or of such of them as may choose to attend.

8. The Bank does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no reason will be given by the Bank for rejecting any Tender.

9. In the event of the party whose Tender is accepted failing to execute the required Contract within seven days from the date on which the acceptance of his Tender shall be communicated to him, his earnest-money will be forfeited to the Bank as compensation for such breach of Contract.

10. The Deposits of unsuccessful Tenderers will be returned to them within 10 days after the Tenders have been opened.

11. Parties tendering are requested to give their names and addresses in full.

J. MATHESON,
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Bank of Madras, Madras, 10th February, 1896.

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CONTENTS.

VOLUME I.

AXIS MYTHS.

1. The Axis or Spear, Pike or Pal.
2. The God Picus.
3. Divine Names in Pal.
4. The Rod and Rhabdomancy.
5. The Fleur-de-Lis at the Axis Point.
6. The Trident.
7. The 'Aopv' and 'Apwn' of Kronos.
8. Divine Names in Harp- and Dor.

THE STONE.

9. Natural Magnets; Meteorites and Beth-Ela.
10. The Lodstone Mountain —Crete.
11. 'Mayvna, Medea and Maia—Touch-stone.
12. The Hiltless Myths.
13. The Cardinal Points.
14. The Four Living Creatures.

THE PILLAR.

15. The Axis as Pillar
16. Divine Names in Lat.
17. The Tat of Ptah—The Tee and Umbrella.
18. The Heavens Palace and its Pillar.
19. The Colophon.
20. The Dual Pillars—Pillar Wind Gods.
21. The Dokana or Gate of Heaven.

THE PILLAR AXIS AS TOWER.

22. The Round Towers of Ireland—Pillar Stones.
23. Some other Towers.

THE AXIS AND THE UNIVERSE TREE.

24. The Tree-trunk.
25. The Christmas-tree.
26. The Myths of Dadne and Ag Lauros.
27. The Gods of the Druids.

POLAR MYTHS.

1. The Navels—Nave Hearth-fire—Sanctuary.
2. The Rock of Ages.
3. The Arcana.
4. The North.
5. The Eye of Heaven.
6. The Pole Star.

APPENDIX.

a Additions and Subtractions.
b Skeleton of Argument.
c Lapses and Relapses.

VOLUME II.—(Now in the Press).

HEAVEN'S MYTHS.

THE WHEEL.

1. The Praying Wheel.
2. The Fire Wheel.
3. The Heaven's Wheel.
4. The Wheel-God.
5. The Wheel of Fortune.
6. The Glyph Ra.
7. The Wreath.
8. The Romaunt of the Rose.

BUDDHA'S FOOTPRINTS.

9. Story of Swiftness.
10. Buddha's Footprints.
11. The Three Steps.
12. The Legs o' Man.
13. The Chakra as Wheel of the Law.
14. The Svastika.
15. The Lalita.
16. The Dorje Fret.
17. The Conch-Shell.
18. The Chakra as Weapon.
19. The Flaming Sword.
20. Stone Weapons of the Gods.
21. Cerauuia, Brontia, and Ombria.

DANCING.

22. Circular Worship.
23. Right and Left.
24. Religious Dancing.
25. Leaping.
26. The Sadhi.
27. Numa Pompilius.
28. The Dance of the Stars.
29. The "Dancing" Derviches.

THE SPHERE.

30. The Winged Sphere.
31. The Man-Bird-God.
32. The Wings of Kronos
33. Divine Birds.
34. Feathers.
35. The Rose.
36. The Winged Scarab.

SOME HEAVEN'S GODS.

KRONOS AND PTAH.

1. Kronos.
2. The Symbols O, Ω, & Ω.
3. Fallen Gods.
4. Polar versus Solar Worships.
5. The White Wall.
6. Argos, Argo, and the Argeï.
7. Danae
8. Seb-Kronos.

THE KABEIROI OR KHABIRIM.

9. The Seven Kabeiroi.
10. The Kabeiroi generally.
11. The Three Kabeiroi.
12. The Two Kabeiroi.
13. The Dioscuri.
14. Corybantes.
15. The Curetes.
16. The Dactyles.
17. The Telchines.
18. The Arvalian Brothers.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS. (Resumed).

THE HEAVENS-RIVER.

1. The Milky Way.
2. The Bees.
3. The Milky Way (Resumed).
4. The Glyph ⲙⲙⲙ
5. Holy Water.
6. Nebulæ and Meteors.
7. Weaving the Veil.

HEAVEN'S (AND AXIS) MYTHS.

THE MOUNTAIN.

1. Atlas.
2. Meru.
3. The Dual Mountain.
4. Holy Mountains generally.
5. Mountain Climbing.
6. Parsi Dakhmas.
7. The Marvellous Mountain.
8. The Mountain as Heaven's vault.
9. The Enchanted Island.
10. Le Pays de Cocagne.
11. The Cone.

POLAR MYTHS.

THE NUMBER SEVEN.

1. Astrology.
2. The Seven of Ursa Major
3. Phobos.
4. The Number Seven.
5. The Seven Sleepers.
6. The Seven Churches.
7. The Week.
8. The Maini, Maruts, and Rishis.
9. The Week (Resumed).

THE SOUTH.

1. The South.
2. Sisyphus and Tantalus. Also from Volume I.
3. The Tomoye.

UNIVERSE-AXIS MYTHS.

1. The Axis as a Bridge.
2. The Dogs at the Chinvath Bridge.
3. The Heaven's boat.
4. The Ladder.

WHORLS.

RAGS.

INDEX TO THE TWO VOLUMES.

NOTICES.

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*Signature*_____

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INCLUDING

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H.G. Grace The Duke of Newc

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association, Annual Meeting, Cooria.
Bombay Volunteer Artillery Annual Camp-of-exercise, Mahalaxmi.
Bombay Foxhounds meet at Shahar.
Half-yearly General Meeting, Byculla Club, 6 p.m.
Lady Sandhurst's visit to Convent of Jesus, Clare Road, 3-30 p.m.
Novelty Theatre: Lecture on Kindness to Animals by Mr. M. K. Patel, 5 p.m.
Barnston's Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.
Exhibition of Chickens, Dadur Poultry Farm.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Elektra, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-morrow (Friday).

BOMBAY S. P. C. A. LECTURE.—About one thousand lady and gentlemanfriendants from various colleges and schools will attend Mr. M. K. Patel's lecture, at the Novelty Theatre, to-day, on "The Duty of Kindness to Animals." The lecture will be delivered under the auspices of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and Professor J. T. Hathornthwaite, M.A., Principal, Elphinstone College, will preside. Seats will be reserved on the stage, and in the first and second classes for ladies and gentlemen, and friends and supporters of the Society who are invited. The lecture will begin at 5-15 p.m., punctually.

STREET ACCIDENT.—About half-past 11 o'clock, yesterday morning, Mr. Bumbach, an exchange broker was being driven in his shigram along the Mint Road, towards the Elphinstone Circle, when, on the carriage arriving opposite the Town Hall, the horse suddenly tripped and fell. The coachman, in order to extricate the animal, unfortunately, unsewing one of the shafts, when the horse, being frightened at the crowd of people collected together, kicked the coachman on the head, causing a large wound thereon, which bled profusely. Mr. Bumbach sent for a hackney carriage, with the assistance of the police, placed the coachman in it, and had him conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

DEATH OF A NONAGERIAN.—It is with regret we have to record the death, yesterday, of Bai Awabai, widow of the late Mr. Jehangir Dadabhoy Lam, and daughter of Mr. Merwanjee Shapoorjee Hirmanek, at one time a well-to-do citizen of Surat. She died at the residence of her son, Mr. Jejeebhoy Jehangir Lam, Tardeo, opposite the temple of Seth Juggonath Sunkerseth, she being nearly ninety years of age at the time of her death. At one time during her lifetime, she had a progeny of 107 souls, of whom ninety-four were living when she died, being children, grand-children and great-grand children. The late Bai Awabai was a single lady, free from all the prejudices and superstitions of the Parsis of a bye-gone age. Her plain living was the chief cause of her longevity, and she used her best endeavours to inculcate such habits into the minds of her numerous family. Her funeral was largely attended on Tuesday afternoon.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MILL HAND.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Marootee Mulloo, aged thirty years, lately a labourer, employed in the Union Mills at Parel. It appears that, on the afternoon of the 20th ultimo, deceased was picking up some loose cotton behind a cart, laden with unpressed bales of cotton, when the driver, who was not aware that deceased was standing behind, unfastened the bales with which they were secured, with the result that one of the bales fell on the deceased, knocking him down on the ground. Marootee was picked up unconscious, and conveyed in a victoria to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination it was ascertained that the spinal cord was considerably damaged He was detained in the hospital, where subsequently he was attacked with fever, became worse, and died on Tuesday evening. A verdict of accidental death, in accordance with the above facts, was returned by the jury.

NAUTCH PARTY AT GIRGAUM.—On Tuesday evening a nautch party was given by Mr. Rowji Vinaekrag Juggonnath Shunkershet, at his family residence, on Pallow Road, in honour of the occasion of the marriage of Mr. Shunkersh's daughter with a son of Mr. Ganpatrao Vinaekrao Chiplunkar, the well-known gold assayer in Bombay. The name of the late Mr. Juggannath Shunkersh is very familiar to European as well as natives, and Mr. Rowji belongs to a very respectable well-known family. The party was well attended, there being several prominent and leading Hindu and Parsee gentlemen. The guests were received by Mr. Rowji and conducted into the hall on the first floor of the magnificent mansion, which was nicely decorated and brilliantly illuminated for the occasion. Amongst those present were:—Dewan Bahadur Manibhoy Jashbhoy, Khan Bahadur Khimji; Khan Bahadur Mancherji Kawasji Murzban M. Damoerdnas Lukhmidas Khimji; Mr. Jamshedji C. Kanga, Mr. Karimbhoy Ibraim Mr Ramchunder Dharadhar; Mr. Eduljee Rustomji Reporter, Rasoldas Syedulkhan, Native Agent, C. to H. E. the Governor Mr. Sitaram Dhakji, &c. After distribution of flowers the party dispersed at 10-30 p.m.

A DISHONEST NEIGHBOUR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Jeshwar Shevharry, a Purdesee milkman, was charged, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft of gold and silver ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 388, the property of Mani, a Hindu milk-maid, residing at Dadur. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 17th ultimo, the prosecutrix went to supply milk to her customers, asking accused who was her neighbour, to look after her hut during her absence. About a couple of hours afterwards Mani returned home, when she discovered that her locked box had been broken open and gold and silver ornamental valuables of the aggregate value of Rs. 388, abstracted therefrom. She made enquiry of accused, but as he could not give a satisfactory explanation she made a report to the police. An inquiry was set on foot by Inspector Shapoorjee, of the detection of the assembly, were:—Mrs. Squire, Mrs. Hamilton, the Misses Kabraji, Lady Jehangir Cowasji, her daughter Miss Jehangier, Mrs. Scervai and Miss Mullaferoz. The Hymn of Home was very deliciously rendered by Mrs. H. N. Scervai, and the audience did not fail to realise the charm of this refreshing piece, which was done ample justice to. The Guzerati Gurhi variations, by Misses Kabraji, being too good to be passed over without an encore, the Gurhi had to be repeated by special request from the guests. It was sung to the accompaniment of piano, but the young ladies beat time and go round in a circle in purely Oriental fashion, which lent enhancement to its own. their arrival Sir Charles and Lady Farran were greeted and received at the entrance by Mr. Kabraji and his daughter, and were conducted into the central room, where the host's daughters sang a special song suitable to the occasion. The large vehicular traffic was very creditably managed by Mr. Mac-Dermott, Superintendant of the Division.

Among the large number of guests present were:—Sir Charles and Lady Farran, H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Limdi, Prince Samsilsingji, Sir Jamshedji Jejeebhoy, Sir Jehangier Cowasji Jehangier, the Hon. Mr. H. M. Birdwood, the Hon. Mr. Nugent, the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey, the Hon. Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabji, Shamshul Ulma, Dr. Hoshung Jamasp Dustoor, Dr. D. Mackichan, Devan Bahadhur Manibhoy Jashboy, the Hon. Mr. A. M. Thanawala, the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. D. MacDonald, Dr. T. S. Weir, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Navab Moheshin-al-Moltk, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Surgeon-Lieut. Waters, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Surgeon-Lieut. Messrs. R. Hamilton, Phiroz Hoshung Dustoor, K. R. Kama, Kazi Mahomed Jerajbhoy, F. R. Vicaji, Rustomji N. B. Jejeebhoy, Ghelabhoy Haridas, J. W. Orr, R. D. Setna, Jaibhoy Ardeshir Sett, D. J. Tata, Mahomed Husein Habiba, Abas Ali Baig, R. M. Patel, D. D. Ashburn, Pamchand Roychand, J. C. Coama, Dr Ismail Jan Mahomed, Messrs. E. R. Reporter, R. F. Malabarwala, Ibrahim Rahimtulla and others.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY LORD SALISBURY

ON THE TRANSVAAL, MONROE DOCTRINE, AND ARMENIA.

REPORT ON LORD DUNRAVEN'S CHARGES.

THE TRANSVAAL.

ACTION BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

PRINCE FERDINAND AND BULGARIA.

CRITICAL SITUATION.

[By Austrian Lloyd's Steamer Imperatrix.]

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY LORD SALISBURY.

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

THE TRANSVAAL, AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

THE Marquess of Salisbury and several members of her Majesty's Government were, on January 31st, present at a dinner given by the Non-conformist Unionist Association, in the Whitehall Rooms of the Hotel Metropole. The reception accorded to the Prime Minister was one of unmistakeable heartiness. His arrival at the principal entrance to the building was the signal for cheers.

After dinner, the Chairman proposed "The Queen." Her Majesty was inseparable overhead the deep sorrow and affliction in which at the present time the Royal family were plunged. Non-conformists mourned with their Sovereign, and with the widowed Princess and fatherless children, and prayed that God's best consolation might be given to them in their trouble.

The Chairman then proposed "Her Majesty's Ministers" which was drunk with great enthusiasm.

Lord Salisbury, on rising to respond, was received with loud cheers, again and again renewed.

He said: Sir George Chubb, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I beg, on behalf of my colleagues and for myself, to offer you our very sincere thanks for the hearty reception which you have given to this toast. We have great pleasure in meeting you here again on this occasion, which is marked by memories so triumphant, and which marks so striking a response to the hopes with which this Association was originally instituted (hear, hear). I need not allude further to the melancholy fact with which your Chairman introduced his speech. We all of us have too much reason for emotion and how much the country has lost in the death of one who brought so much wise energy to the maintenance of his country's Constitution (hear, hear). But you have every reason to triumph. Your existence has been short, but I will venture to say that of all the many Associations that have been instituted in this country for the purpose of foiling the efforts of the apostles of Home Rule, there is none that has done more efficient work than yours. Your success has been so deeply felt in the ultimate result as that Association which brought up the patriotic Non-conformist opinion to the support of the Unionist cause when the battle was at its hottest, and had to be hard tried upon its own merits only (hear, hear). Its opportunity and its hope lay in this—that by a combination of logrolling it was able to enter into the schemes and hopes of other plans (hear, hear), and many of those plans, high and legislative objects, were induced to support Home Rule in the hope that in this general combination their own particular object would be satisfied (hear, hear). Among those who have been induced to lend assistance on terms of this kind were a large number of the English Non-conformists. I do not for a moment question the patriotism or the full right with which they pursued the objects which they had in view, but I do not perfect y justified in doing so. I think they made a mistake in tying it up to the anti-National, anti-English combination of which the result could only have been the ruin of the Empire on which all our hopes were based (hear, hear). You showed that all attempts to make a compromise with Home Rule were hopeless. You dissipated that fallacy. You showed that all cases, however sacred they might be to those who advocated them, must be recommended upon their own merits, and not on the ground of this question not be pushed forward by illegitimate bargains. You showed that that was a sound policy to pursue. You illustrated it by your example. You brought together the friends of many causes, and by your union you enabled those who defended the Union, and side by side with whom you fought when the day of trial came, to bring to the greatest of all our institutions a reformed and united Conservative Party alone never would have been able to produce. We owe, then, to the country owe you, deep gratitude for that which has been done; and I do not think you have any cause to lament over the results of your action (cheers).

THE DEATH OF HOME RULE.

If you look at Ireland, you do not see that she is pining at the loss of this project which she was induced to pursue so long. No doubt it was perfectly true that, many years ago, Ireland was suffering under deep misery, caused no doubt by unwise legislation, very much of it caused by higher influences than those none of us can control; but suffering as she was, she regularly accepted the guidance of those who offered her relief on terms that seemed to be easy and a panacea. She has learned better. She has learned that Home Rule would not have remedied her evils, and, what is most important of all for her, that Home Rule is not to be obtained (cheers). And, turning from this chimera, she has answered the conditions of prosperity and happiness by virtue by which that prosperity has been built up, and on her new enterprise, on her revived industry, aided by all that is best in this country, to whatever Party they may belong, I feel sure she will gradually build up a population that will forget the delusions of old time, and rejoice in the partnership of England as the surest path to prosperity and happiness (cheers). If we look abroad during the time that has passed, we shall see nothing to dissipate or weaken our dread of this doctrine of Home Rule. Time was when we were told that Home Rule was the salvation of Sweden and Norway (laughter), and the salvation of the Austrian-Hungarian Empire (laughter). I desire to speak with the deepest respect of those two countries, and with the most earnest hope that their patriotic efforts will enable them to overcome the difficulties, by which for the moment they may be narrowed. But their best friends will not quarrel with me if I say that their experience does not encourage other nations to try the experience which they have tried. But we have had another and a quite recent and more striking illustration of the workings of Home Rule. There has been a great many controversies in the public prints and elsewhere as to the precise relation which the Transvaal bears to England (hear, hear). Well, I should say it was an extreme case of Home Rule. Though they have the entire control of their own internal affairs and they have a power over external affairs which is very seriously and unfortunately limited indeed (hear, hear, and cheers). How has this Home Rule, which was conferred by a patriotic Government some fourteen years ago, how has that Home Rule answered with respect to the Mother Country (hear, hear), or perhaps, I should say, as more suitable to the occasion, the Sister Colony (laughter). And the answer is also told that the effect of Home Rule was a union of hearts (laughter). Now, do you think for a moment that has precisely been the result of the experiment in the case which I have named? Well, I think that if there were always to be perfectly easy to separate the internal government, would be quite satisfied to leave her external relations entirely in your hands. But then it was said—Supposing we were in any difficulties, how were those difficulties to be enforced? Why, the great power of England would undoubtedly be sufficient to secure compliance with the conditions of the anticipation which you have laid down. But we have found that this illustration of Home Rule which we had at the other end of the world, directly she suspected, or thought she believed anything which Mother Country was not conformable to her interests, she immediately made a communication with Foreign Powers.

THE TRANSVAAL AFFAIRS.

I think it is now admitted that the Transvaal people applied to Foreign Powers for support, and I think I saw in some newspapers that all the Powers of Europe intended to coalesce in order to sustain the rights of the Transvaal against England (laughter). Well, the Foreign Powers of Europe were too kind to do that, but none the less it throws a lurid light on what might have happened in Ireland if Ireland had had Home Rule. Ireland would have pursued her internal government under the external government according to her own sweet will, and directly anybody in this country presumed to interfere there would have been communications with Foreign Powers elsewhere, and, unfortunately, the Power of Home would have found himself presented with a very formidable problem because England wished to adhere to the conditions on which Home Rule was originally conceded. That question difficulty connected with Home Rule which has also been illustrated by this experience of the Transvaal. If you remember, one of our great solicitudes was for the fate of Ulster, and we said that Ulster was industrious. There are only two million Ulster people, as against three million of another sort (laughter). And we called attention to the fact that these Ulster people, to whom we are bound by many historical ties (cheers), that they might be oppressed by the majority. "Oh, no," said Mr. Gladstone. "It is quite absurd to suppose that a minority of 1,500,000 or 2,000,000 cannot exact what terms it likes from the majority with whom it lives, and it is perfectly sure to receive full rights of citizenship and just and equal dealing." Now, consider the case of the Uitlanders. (Here, here.) They are not a minority; they are a large majority. (Hear, hear.) But those who differ from them in traditions and race and feeling have the Government and have the rifles (hear, hear), and the result is that the Uitlandres get no votes, and bitterly complained that they get no justice (A Voice: Pay all the taxes). I have not investigated the grievances. I do not know whether they are correct, but I know it tells me what would have been the complaints and the sorrows of our fellow-countrymen if we had handed (cheers) them over to the tender mercies of Home Rule. And I remember we used to be comforted by being assured, "Oh, there will be an expedition from Scotland to save them—I suppose a Dr. Jameson (laughter)—and there are many Scotsmen in Scotland (laughter)—and, no doubt, that would have been an adequate solution of the difficulty. On the whole, having studied the example of the Transvaal, as well as those other ones to which I have called your attention, I think we have every cause to congratulate ourselves that Home Rule was not granted, that to all appearance it sleeps the sleep of the unjust (laughter), and that its consignment to that repose is largely, very largely, due to the efforts which the Nonconformists have made. (Cheers.) I know it is rather bold of me to stand up at this moment and not say anything to you, or not much to you, about Foreign Affairs, but the misfortune of the Foreign Minister is this—that he is bound to speak as little as possible of the matters that occupy his mind the most (hear, hear)—and therefore he is very dull company on an evening such as this. But I should wish to observe that rule, because I feel it is very necessary. There are only two exceptions that I wish to make to it.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

One is a slight observation on the speech of Mr. John Morley which you have read this morning. I suppose to say that I have held myself forth as a denouncer and an opponent of the Monroe doctrine. Now, as a matter of fact, though, of course, the Monroe doctrine is not part of International Law, as everybody knows, as a rule of policy, the despatch which I wrote on behalf of Her Majesty's Government supported it in the strongest and distinctest terms (cheers), and I can only conclude that Mr. John Morley, when he so outrageously misrepresented me, had pursued a practice too common to politicians of not reading the documents which they criticise. I am afraid he must have done that, for I may say that, when I stated in that despatch, and when I reiterate now, that, as a rule of policy, we are entire advocates of the Monroe doctrine, we mean the Monroe doctrine as President Monroe understood it (cheers). And if the Monroe doctrine means President Monroe's doctrine, you will not find more convinced supporters of it as a rule of policy than we are. (Hear, hear.) The other observation I wish to make, I may say, is upon politics, I make rather in defiance of the traditions of my office, because so many of the communications I receive are from religious congregations, and especially from Nonconformist religious congregations. I hold it mutually to be the honour of both the religious people of this country that they have taken so intense and deep an interest in the fate of the Armenians. (Hear, hear.) They could have nothing patriotic or political or social in their motives. It is merely the outcome of a general feeling for those who suffer, and of horror at the calamities under which they live. (Cheers.) But the more I feel sympathy with the feelings which these memorialists express, the more I honour the motives from which they plead, the more I wish to have an opportunity of correcting what seems to me some mistakes which, very naturally, they have made, and this correction of which I do not say would modify in the least degree their sympathy for the Armenians, but would, perhaps, modify their judgment of other people who are connected with the Armenian question. In the first place, I have seen, in every kind of language, from that of gentle rebuke to that of fierce denunciation, the statement that Her Majesty's Government had bound themselves in honour to succour the Armenians—what means by that war with the Sultan, to force him to govern the Armenians well. A very old friend of my youth used to advise me as a maxim to guide me in life, "Always verify your references, and I think that, if that maxim be followed, that statement would refer to the obligations which they believe us to have undertaken, they would see that their judgment went too far. All that there is in any article to which they can possibly be overlooked is the Powers agree not to any outside person, but to each other, that if the Sultan promulgates certain reforms they will watch over the execution of those reforms. That is the whole. Now, of course, you must interpret International Treaties, as you would interpret covenants between man and man, and the meaning literally interpreted of the language used I do not think any one would deny differs widely from that of the understanding of war to compel the Sultan to govern better than he does. (Hear.) The other document quoted is the Cyprus Convention. How people should quote that Convention I cannot imagine, because there is not the slightest trace in it of an undertaking upon the part of England that she would interfere physically or materially on behalf of the oppressed subjects of the Sultan. I speak from memory in some uncertainness, but it happens that I drew the Cyprus Convention myself, and I helped in drawing the 61st Article of the Berlin Treaty, and, therefore, I have a very vivid recollection of the fact. Nothing would have induced me to pledge my country—the taxpayers of my country, and all my property—to such an undertaking as an undertaking so desperate as that of compelling the Sultan, by force of arms, to govern well a country which otherwise he was not disposed to govern well. (Hear, hear.) I am convinced that such an international taking would have been impossible, and I certainly never would have counselled that the signature of an Ambassador should have been put to it. But what I would further point out to you is this people have mistaken the real nature of the terrible curse—I can use no language to diminish for a moment the horror which you and I feel for it—but they have mistaken the nature of the calamities to which, during the months of November and December last the Armenians have been exposed.

THE PROPOSED TURKISH REFORMS.

The reforms that were proposed—I can speak of them freely, because they were proposed by the late Government—were very good reforms, and, after long negotiation, they were accepted, and the Sultan accepted them. But no reforms that were written and signed will produce good government, where good Government does not exist, in two months. They require time to work out. They would require time in the most favourable circumstances for their full effect, and they naturally require time where they have the roughest community and the most savage and fanatical elements to deal with. The reforms could not—had they been ever so good—at once have worked by now. Their effect is for the future. I hope they will produce a very beneficent effect as time goes on; but you are demanding too much if you ask that a State in which for several centuries terrible havoc has been accumulating in various parts of the Asiatic Empire, and they have hitherto been able to cope with the disorder and fanaticism of the Kurdish and Turkish population, and that at every where the people appear to be settling down to their usual pursuits, and something like the peace of former times is returning. I would not trust to that too much, but it is an encouragement of the belief that the great European Powers are right when they formed are right, and that those who desire to restore happiness to these provinces may, without too much doubt, trust to their decision (hear, hear), at all events there is no reason for us to quarrel, do not with the Great Powers you must act against them, and you must produce calamities far more awful and more terrible than the Armenian atrocities. (Hear.)

UNION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

I have detained you an unconscionable time, but having come so much to hear than to speak myself, I was anxious to plead my case at a Nonconformist gathering. (Hear, hear.) And now I will only close by asking you—I do not know whether it may be an unbecoming or unsuprising Chairman to say that the functions of this Association has ceased. If they have, I trust that the spirit which his Association will certainly not cease (cheers). Surely the lesson which has been taught to us by these recent events is that all parts of the Empire must draw together. If we are in trouble in any part of the New World or the Old World, it is not because we have thought of any domestic interest of England; it is because we have been anxious to defend the rights and the security of our colonial brethren. And the Colonists have answered in the spirit in which we have met them. (Cheers.) They have sent us back assurances of sympathy and support in the troubles with which we have had to deal (Renewed cheers.) We all know how difficult it is to find any formula in Statutes for the federation of the Empire; but we yet feel that something greater than formulas is drawing the Empire together, and in framing a federation, which will be a lasting

THE AMERICAN CUP RACE.

LORD DUNRAVEN'S CHARGES.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

THE Committee of the New York Yacht Club has issued the report of the Special Committee appointed by that body to investigate the charges made by Lord Dunraven, in connection with last year's race for the America Cup. Accompanying the report are the minutes of evidence taken before the Committee—a bulky volume of 556 pages, containing a verbatim transcription of the evidence given in the course of the four days over which the inquiry extended (Friday, December 27, to Tuesday, December 31). The appointment of the Committee arose out of the publication by Lord Dunraven of a pamphlet, reprinted in the *Field* on November 9, formulating certain charges, which were subsequently repeated by him in a speech at Cardiff on the 21st of that month. They had reference, it will be remembered, to the races sailed at New York in September last between the Valkyrie III. and the Defender, owned by Messrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Edwin B. Morgan, and William K. Vanderbilt, Mr. Iselin being the managing owner.

A few days after the publication of the statement, the Committee of the New York Yacht Club adopted a Resolution setting forth that it was "due to its honour and dignity" to take suitable action, and appointing a Special Committee for the purpose of sifting the charges. That body, when completed, was composed of the following members:—The Hon. F. J. Phelps (Chairman), Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Hon. William C. Whitney, Captain Alfred T. Mahan, and Mr. George L. Rives. An invitation to the Royal Yacht Squadron to take part in the inquiry was declined, on the ground that it was entirely a personal dispute; but Lord Dunraven intimated his intention to be present, and duly appeared before the Committee, accompanied by his counsel, Mr. G. R. Askwith. Mr. Joseph H. Choate acted in a similar capacity for Mr. Iselin. The following is the substance of Lord Dunraven's charges, as summarised in the Committee's report:—

"That on the 31st of August, 1895, from on board the Valkyrie, he observed the Defender very closely as she lay moored in the Erie Basin, and noticed her trim, her line of immersion, and general appearance. That on the 6th of September, when the Defender was again in the Erie Basin for the purposes of the official measurement above referred to, he again saw her from the Valkyrie, and noticed that she was floating much lighter than on the 31st of August.

"That he especially noticed on the port side of the Defender an outlet hole about amidships, which was just cut by the water a little above the bobstay, in which the said water about one inch in diameter; that he also noticed the line of bronze plating on that side of the Defender, and the bobstay bolt, and its height above the water.

"That on the yachts lay inside Sandy Hook on the night of that day, and that he slept on board the steamboat City of Bridgeport, which lay a short distance from the Valkyrie and about 200 yards from the Defender; that he observed her again in the morning of the next day (September 7), being the day of the race, he was awakened by Mr. Glennie, and requested to come up and look at the Defender; that he accordingly did so through a pair of glasses, and was convinced that she lay deeper in the water than when measured. That he rowed up to the Defender in the gig that morning to put his representative on board of her for the race, and took with him a pencil and paper to note the result in the particulars above stated—coming up on the starboard side under the stern, then along the port side and round the bow; and he then inspected her with care, and observed that the hole or other marks which he had observed on the previous day were in the same position as when she was measured; that the hole was now here visible above the water, and that the bronze plating did, and they naturally require time where they have the roughest community and the most savage and fanatical elements to deal with. The reforms could not—had they been ever so good—at once have worked by now. Their effect is for the future. I hope they will produce a very beneficent effect as time goes on; but you are demanding too much if you ask that a State in which for several centuries terrible havoc has been accumulating in various parts of the Asiatic Empire, and they have hitherto been able to cope with the disorder and fanaticism of the Kurdish and Turkish population, and that at every where the people appear to be settling down to their usual pursuits, and something like the peace of former times is returning. I would not trust to that too much, but it is an encouragement of the belief that the great European Powers are right when they formed are right, and that those who desire to restore happiness to these provinces may, without too much doubt, trust to their decision (hear, hear), at all events there is no reason for us to quarrel, do not with the Great Powers you must act against them, and you must produce calamities far more awful and more terrible than the Armenian atrocities. (Hear.)

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THE TRANSVAAL RUMOURS.

ACTION BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

THE following communications are published by the Colonial Office:—

"A number of telegrams have been received within the last two or three days from British residents at Johannesburg by newspapers, Ministers of the Crown, and public men, representing the existence of a most alarming state of affairs at Johannesburg, including indignities to women and children, a possible stoppage of industry, &c.

"These telegrams are nearly all anonymous, and although differently worded, contain some internal evidences that they emanate from one small group of persons; and, whilst Mr. Chamberlain does not consider that they give a true picture of affairs in Johannesburg, he has thought it prudent to send telegraphic instructions to the British Agent at Pretoria to proceed to Johannesburg and report on the state of affairs, and if he finds any immediate grievances capable of redress, to draw the attention to them of the Government of the South African Republic, who, Mr. Chamberlain is confident, are able and willing to take such action, if any, as may be necessary.

"Mr. Chamberlain believes that the vast majority of persons in this country who are financially interested in the Rand are entirely opposed to any efforts to revive gratuitously the troubles at Johannesburg for political purposes, and that the majority of those on the spot who control the working of mines have no intention of stopping work in order to bring about a crisis; but there may be others among them who are of a different way of thinking, and to us the aspect of the matter which he recommends for the consideration of Shareholders, Directors, and all others whom it may concern."

A telegram, bearing date January 30, has been received at the Colonial Office from Sir Hercules Robinson, giving the following statement, dated the 29th, received by the British Agent at Krugersdorp from Dr. McNiss, one of the surgeons in attendance at Krugersdorp:—

"Captain Barry, through spine, serious; Barrow, right, Dreyer and Hawes left leg amputated, doing fairly; Mostyn, shot through left elbow, doing fairly; Beaufon and Lynn shot through left and right foot respectively, doing well; Rowney and Price shot through right hip, doing well; Payne through right leg, doing well.

The British Agent adds:—"I have seen the following eleven in hospital here who are leaving for Volkrust to-day, namely, Major Coventry, well. D.M. Fyvie, George Poulter, B. R. Philbrick, E. G. Burnes, A. J. Palmer, F. Standard, MacVitty, J. Pomeroy, Wilson M. Deuten Coopers (sic). Dr. Dyer from Krugersdorp, happened to be at hospital, and was kind enough to give me his opinion: 'All doing fairly well on the way to recovery.'

"All mines working, but labour scarce."

The "Standard" correspondent wiring from Berlin, on January says:—The trial of the Johannesburg "conspirators," who were arrested and then set at liberty on bail, has been fixed to commence on the 1st of April. Several of the accused, it is said, confidently expect acquittal, as they hope to prove that their names were attached to the incriminating proclamation without their knowledge.

It is stated that more than half of Jameson's men had never had a rifle in their hands before. The abandonment of mines by the diggers in the Rand took place in a panic, and is unfounded. The latter, if is believed, will return as soon as order is re-established. If the reports are confirmed, it is likely that most of the mines were closed not voluntarily, but under the stress of unavoidable necessity. A Cape Town correspondent says:—A number of letters from the Transvaal are published by Cape Town newspapers, bitterly complaining of overbearing conduct on the part of the Boers.

A Madeira telegram says:—The Union Company's steamer Moor arrived this morning.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes, who is a passenger by her, is in good health and spirits. He refuses to make any statement on public matters.

(The Moor proceeded at 8 a.m. for Plymouth, where she is due on Tuesday next.)

PRINCE FERDINAND AND BULGARIA.

CRITICAL SITUATION.

THE "Standard's" Vienna correspondent on Feb. 1 says:—Prince Ferdinand left yesterday for Sofia, immediately after the arrival in Bulgaria of the news for some of the leading men representing the various Parties, and, having heard their opinion on the situation, he will decide what course to take. His resolution may possibly be already made up in his own mind. The Prince will doubtless soon perceive that to defer the solution of the Boris question any length of time is an impossibility, and accordingly, unless after consultation with Princess Marie Louise he decides on bringing matters to a speedy issue, he will have therefore valued them at Rs. 60 each. The difference in value, viz., Rs. 10 a share, has been credited to the reserve fund account, which now stands at Rs. 6,870-34. The secretaries and agents have again, for the fifth year in succession, surrendered their commission on profits for the year. The retiring directors are Mr. Eknath R. Khote and Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, both of whom are eligible for re-election.

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. E. R. Khote, the above report, together with the audited balance-sheet for the year ending 31st December last, was adopted and passed. It was also resolved that a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent., free of income-tax be declared payable to those shareholders whose names stood on the register, absorbing Rs. 17,342-4-0, that Rs. 9,500 be carried to depreciation and renewal account, that Rs. 200 be written off in reduction of the expenses incurred in connection with the issue of debentures, and that the balance of Rs. 18 be carried forward to next year's account. Messrs. Eknath R. Khote and Byramjee Nusserwanji Servai, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Mr. L. Penny was unanimously re-elected chairman of the company for the ensuing year. Messrs. Hajee S. Symon and Nusserwanji Servai, shareholders, were re-appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. The usual vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, and secretaries and agents brought the proceedings to a close.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

YESTERDAY, at a sitting of the court, the following matters were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey:—

RE MANECKH CURSETJI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for a rule "nisi" calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be allowed to withdraw his petition. The learned counsel said that the grounds of withdrawal was that the insolvent had settled with all his creditors. The learned counsel further asked for amending the schedule by striking out the names of twenty of the creditors who had been paid by the Official Assignee, and who had consented to the application, and made the rule returnable this day fortnight.

RE WILLIAM F. T. WOOD.

On the motion of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted leave to serve notices to his creditors and to amend his schedule.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents received their discharges:—Benjamin Ebrahim, Rastamji Jamsetji Mistri, Joseph William Fisher, Osman Hajee Tar Mahomed, David Joseph, Nassarwanji Virjibhoy Poiporia, Manekji Byramji Pesikaka, Abdool Rahim Adam, Ganesh Hari Gokhley, and Chunilal Ramdas, and others.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held, yesterday afternoon, at the registered office, No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, Mr. Penny presiding. The notice convening the meeting having been read, the following directors' report was taken as read:—

The last ordinary general meeting of the company was held on the 26th February, 1895, when the directors' report and balance-sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1894, were submitted to, and adopted by, the shareholders. The directors now submit the audited balance-sheet and profit and loss account for the year ended 31st December, 1895, which, after providing Rs. 7,200 in payment of interest on debentures, shows a profit of Rs. 27,004-0. The board recommend that out of this sum, Rs. 9,500 be placed to depreciation and renewal account, and Rs. 200 be written off in reduction of the expenses incurred in connection with the issue of debentures, thus leaving Rs. 17,304-0, sufficient to pay a dividend at the rate of Rs. 3 per cent. per annum and carry forward Rs. 18 to next year's account. The board have endeavoured, during the period under review, to carry out the policy approved of by the shareholders at the last general meeting, namely, to fight the opposition whilst protecting the interests of the company. The results would have been more satisfactory, so far as the amount of profits earned is concerned, had it not been for several mishaps to the machinery in the middle of the year. All the machines are now being thoroughly overhauled, and should be in good working condition for the ensuing hot season. As announced in last report, a new plant of ice-making machinery capable of producing 12 tons of ice a day was purchased and erected. The plant is of excellent workmanship, but so far has not fulfilled the conditions of the guarantee. It has been arranged that the final test of the machine shall take place during the present hot weather. The makers express their confidence in the ability of the machine to fulfil their guarantee. The board regret to state that the litigation that arose with regard to the issue of Rs. 31,200 on the Hyderabad Factory of the Deccan Ice Company, Limited, has resulted unfortunately for this company. The amount of the claim of Rs. 31,200, together with the expenses connected therewith, amounting to Rs. 1,399-9-3 have been written off to the debit of the reserve fund account. The Karachi Ice Company, Limited, in which this company hold 200 shares, has recently been wound up in the latter's interests. The liquidator has realised the assets, after providing for the preferential claims, leaving Rs. 17,330-4-0, sufficient to pay the whole of the debentures and interest thereon, and carry forward Rs. 18 to next year's account. The board have endeavoured, during the period under review, to carry out the policy approved of by the shareholders at the last general meeting, namely, to fight the opposition whilst protecting the interests of the company. 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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 2 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 20 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

MAJOLICA TRAYS.—Just received, a Consignment of beautiful Majolica and Fayence Salvers, Nickel or Copper Mounted, square, round or oblong, in all Sizes.—LAMB'S WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR. 69, Esplanade Road.

CHEAP and RELIABLE WATCHES.—Send for our New Special Watch Price List, just Ready. Watches from Rs. 8-4 to Rs. 110. WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW and Co., Hornby Road.

GLASS and CHINA WARE.—A Large Selection of the Newest Patterns by the Best Makers, has just been received by JOHN ROBERT and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PELETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable Rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

ON VIEW.—Burroughs & Watts BILLIARD TABLE, Victoria, Horse, English Iron Safe, Tents, etc., at Frere Road, next to Port Trus: Office, to be SOLD on 22nd inst.

BICYCLES.—Semi-racers, 28" Wheels, 1¾" Cushion Tyres, Tangent Spokes, Ratrap Pedals, Ball-bearing throughout, Rs. 210.—PRIEST & Co., 3 Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

MUSICAL BOXES, in Sweet Hindustani and English Tunes, 8 to 32 specially made to my order and in my presence in Europe.—SHEHRAR A. IRANI, Kalbadevie Road.

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II. Semitic Idioms of the Cuneiform Inscriptions of Babylonia and Assyria.

LECTURER:—R. FARAGE, Esquire.

The Lectures are open to the Public.

By Order,
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 19th February, 1896.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, will be held in the Pavilion, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th February, 1896, at 6 P. M.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

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With Portrait of His Highness the RAO of KUTCH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1896 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, a to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy Book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

THE London "Daily Chronicle" says:—There is not, and there never has been, a better Guide for any part of the world than that which Mr. J. M. Maclean, recently Member for Oldham, originally published at Bombay in 1875. It is now annually brought up to date under the care of his successor in the editorship and proprietorship of the "Bombay Gazette," Mr. Christian Gerary, and we never open its pages without admiration for the unerring way in which it marshals the innumerable facts connected with the past and present of the great and increasingly beautiful city which proudly calls itself "first in India." Altogether, to anyone proceeding to or having business relations with India, "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" is simply indispensable, while to the residents of one of the finest cities, situated on one of the very finest harbours of the whole empire, its value is beyond that of many rupees, of which it only costs five.

THE "Morning Post" says:—The edition for 1895 has been carefully revised, and much information added to meet the requirements of business men and the general public. The residents of Bombay, and also visitors, will find it an excellent work of reference as a directory, as well as an historical and descriptive guide to this famous city.

THE "Observer" says:—This handy volume, with its up-to-date directory and varied information about Bombay, will be found an invaluable companion by visitors to India. The information on the commercial and manufacturing progress of the city has been brought up to the close of last year from official and other authentic sources; the public buildings are fully described, and a wealth of information of a varied character is given. The latest edition of this Guide will be found of great value by both visitors and residents.

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To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay;
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Glanton, 1,940 tons, Captain E W Freeman, sailed yesterday for Diamond Island, in ballast.

THE Bombay-Japan Line steamer Wakanoura Maru, 1556 tons, Captain J McKenzie, sailed yesterday for Japan, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's s s Hydaspes, 1,911 tons, Captain E R Dowell, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Hongkong (31st January), with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—FEBRUARY 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
A	Kirkhill	2347	Watson	China	22-2	Tata & Sons
B	Ormidale	2201	Butler	Liverpool	5-3	W & A Graham
C	Naderi	1169	McAllster	R S Ports	20-2	B & P S N Co.
D	Chlodonia	1716	Griffiths	Not fixed		C Muncherji & Sons
E	Wakanoura Maru	1556	McKenzie	Japan	19-2	Tata & Sons
F	Hydaspes	1911	Dowell	Hongkong	22-2	P & O S N Co
K	Strathfillan	2612	Osborne	Hamburg	22-2	W & A Graham
N	Rheinfels	1773	Wilkins	Hamburg	22-2	Glade & Co
O	Courtfield	2105	Sheldrake	Marseilles	22-2	K Nixon
P	Alphee	986	Etienne	Bushire	19-2	M Maritimes
Q	Rae Elba	1768	Moore	Trieste	22-2	W & A Graham

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	517	Adam	C Gulf	20-3	Shepherd & Co
Kaveri	553	Fakeera	Mangalore	21-2	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	City of Edinburgh	2090	Frame	Kurrachee	21-2	F Forbes
2	Bhopal	1870	Hanson	Calcutta	20-2	J Mackintosh
3	Kapurthala	572	Skinner	Not fixed		M Mackenzie
4	Shannon	2049	Crewe	London	7-3	P & O Co
5	Kaisar-i-Hind	2283	Seymour	China	20-2	P & O Co
6	Carthage	2453	De Horne	London	22-2	P & O Co
8	Electra	1996	Cassevide	China	21-2	A Lloyds
9	Strathyre	2284	Jones	Havre	24-2	Grahame & Co
12	Tokio	2781	Johns	Hull		F Muir & Co
14	Kerby Hall	1888	Brown	Liverpool	29-2	E Bates & Co
15	Peshawur	2227	Cole	China	3-3	P & O Co
18	Juba	1344	Pidcock	Zanzibar		M Mackenzie

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Samoa	2338	Hansford		K Nixon & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich meantime, Th. 5m. 21s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVAL.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Imperatriz (s)	Russovich	Trieste, Feb. 3.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
19	Alphie (s)	Etienne	Persian Gulf.
	Glanton (s)	Freeman	Diamond-Island.
	Wakanoura Maru (s)	McKenzie	Japan.
	R. I. M. S. Clive	Finny	Kurrachee.
	Rio de Luna Portuguese Gun boat	Vasconcellos	Lisbon.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Simla, for Persian Gulf.
" Florida, for Marseilles.
" Hydaspes, for China.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
15	Maharani s	Craig	Rangoon, Feb 6.
16	Nizam s	Leftwich	Bombay, Feb 1.
	Lightning s	Spence	Hongkong, Feb 1.

DEPARTURES.
Feb. 15.—Steamers Aglaia and Nawab.
Feb. 16.—Steamers Loodiana, Beswada, Chelydra, Jahanisberger and Landaura, ship Rusemere and Faiz Rahbar.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 19.

FROM GLASGOW.
City of Edinburgh s—16 cases printing ink, S A S Dawood; 8 cases writing papers, E Mahomedally.
Clan Alpine s—1 cask whisky, J Connell; 20 cases confectionery, A Goolamhusein and Co.
Britannia s—1 case whisky, J Connell.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
City of Edinburgh s—7 cases plate glass, M M Moola Adamjee; 10 cases glass, H Mahomedally.
City of Dublin s—3 cases portwine, D Smith and Co.
Nubia s—5 cases soap, E H Peermahomed.
Worsley Hall s—10 cases chemicals, Shamjee Bhanjee.

FROM LONDON.
Peshawar s—3 cases sherry wine, B Smith and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.
Worsley Hall s—50 cases liquor, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.
Alphie s—1 cask claret, B Smith and Co

FROM HAMBURG.
Ehrenfels s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.
Baria s—4 cases paper, H M Tyabjee.

FROM TRIESTE.
Gisela s—20 cases wine, B Smith and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 18.
Monks, Surgn-Major, Bo, I M S, on leave, from Calcutta.

FEBRUARY 19.
Neville, Lt-Col, Bengal, 16th Lancers, from leave, from England.
Money, Lt-Col, Bengal, C I, Horse, on furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 19.
Wooldridge, Lt, Bo, 9th Bo Inty, off leave, to Ahmednagar.
Heath, Surgn-Capt, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Mahaluxmi Camp, 20th February, 1896.

1. Orderly Officer to-morrow—2nd-Lieut. Acworth.
Next for duty.—Lieut. Barrow.
2. Parades to-day, 6-30 a.m.—Company and Gun drill, 5 p.m.—Company and Gun drill.
3. N. C. Officers entering for the Guard mounting competition should have their teams on parade by 7 a.m. sharp. In case of an actual tie it will be settled by the best turned out team.
4. Members who are in possession of the new pattern Field Service Cap should apply at the office for buttons.
5. The annual Inspection of the Corps will take place on Saturday next the 22nd instant in two parts as follows:—
6-30 a.m. service practice from 10-inch R. M. L. gun including competition for Gaisford Cup.
Dress.—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.
4-30 p.m. sharp General Inspection full dress with arms putties to be worn.
All members are reminded that they must be present on parade unless they have obtained special leave of absence in writing from the Commanding Officer or have sent in a medical certificate to the effect that they are physically unfit for duty.
6. Leave of absence for 2 months has been granted to Gr. A. Claridge from the 22nd instant.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 20th February, 1896.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 22nd instant at 5 p.m. at the Town Hall, for Commanding Officer's parade.
Dress.—Review Order—Khaki.
2. Leave of absence has been granted to the undermentioned:—Sergts. H. Pocock, A Chapman from 19th February to 31st March 1896. Cadets R. Royal, A. Murray, P. Pettigrew, J. Duffy (1st) J. Duffy (2nd), H. Kelly, G. N. Lemiere and F. Farrow, H Company from 19th February to 31st March 1896.
3. It has been brought to the notice of the Commanding Officer that some members of the Corps recently travelled to Cooria without railway tickets.
It is notified for information that:—
(1) When travelling for practice—Members must purchase their own tickets.
(2) When travelling for class firing—Volunteer tickets will be handed to them after giving their names to the instructors travelling by the 1st train at the following stations, viz.:—Victoria Terminus, Musjid, Mazagon, Byculla and Parel.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.
BOMBAY VOLUNTEER (LIGHT HORSE AND RIFLES)
RIFLE ASSOCIATION.
Class A and B.

Matches I and II—were concluded yesterday.
Matches III, IV and V—Will be fired to-day the 20th, 21st and 22nd instant.

Class C.
Match VI—To-day the 20th, 21st and 22nd instant.
The other Matches will be fired when the range is available during the meeting.
The Trains for Cooria leave Victoria Terminus at 5-30, 6-5, 6-30, 6-40, 6-50 and 7-5 a.m. (Bombay time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 20.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

For Judgment.
760-94—Nanu and H—Gajanand Bhugwantrao and another vs Crishnarao Ramchandra and others—Bhashunker and K—In person.
103-95—James Peace (for paupers)—Essak Hajee Oomer and another vs Luckhmidas and others—Edgelow and G.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.
38-96—Balkrishna V N K—Partiraj Sawa and others vs Babu Maya alias Mayaram Jugmaran.
40-96—Mansukial D and J—Cowasjee Eduljee Patel vs Dawood Jivraj Laljee and another.
To Speak to the Minutes of Decree and Order.
342-95—Hiralal and M (for pauper)—Bai Radha alias Jadav vs Mathuradas Ramdas and others—Bicknell M and M.
386-95—Bicknell M and M—Mathuradas Ramdass and others vs Bai Radha Jadav—Hiralal and M (for pauper).
191-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Goolbai vs Jugjivan Mahakan and others—Edgelow and G and Bhaishunker and K.
For Investigation of Pauperism.
75-95—In person—Nawazbai vs Pallonjee Rustomjee Commissariatwalla and another.
76-95—In person—Shaikh Dawood bin Shaikh Adam and others vs Shaikh Mahomed bin Shaikh Hayat and another.
1-96—In person—Dowjee Mangal Kali vs Haji Casum Jusab and others.
3-96—In person—Aboo Miya bin Rahimtoola vs Ahmedsha bin Chutkisha and another—Little and Co.
6-96—406-96—In person—Dadabhoy Cursetjee Bhandoopwalla vs Sakerbai and others.
57-95—In person—Sitaram Bhai Sonar vs Atmaram Anandrao—Thakurdas D and C.
63-95—In person—Sitaram Bhai Sonar vs Narayen Purshotam and others.
61-95—In person—Sitaram Bhai Sonar vs Monjishunker and another.
Defended New Long Cause.
538-95—Pestonjee R and K—Dhunjibhoy Merwanji Jeejibhoy and others vs Gowaji Dady Limji—Mansookhlal D and J.
Postponed Long Causes.
394-95—In person (a pauper)—Dhanraj Moorlidhur Bias vs Rahimtoola Moosabhy—Payne G and S.
552-93—Brown and M—Shs Ladhor Petraj and another vs Narondas Huradas and another—Payne G and S.
283-95—Ardeshir H and D—Goo abchand Moonalal and others vs Sirdar Dilar Jung Bahadhur—Crawford B and Co.
207-95—Pestonjee and F—Tolaram Tilloomul vs Jumnadas Versimal.
For Hearing Exception to the Commissioners' Report.
170-411-95—Craigie L and C—Narrivalabhai Cullandas vs Ootumchund Manockjee—Bhaishunker and K and Dikshit and D.
For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.
14-95—Thackordas D and C—Chabildas Laloobhoy vs. Venayek Rameh under S Luxumonji and others—Crawford B and Co, M H Khan and Brown and M.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
For Consent Decree.
17-94—Craigie L and C—The Manockji Petit Manufacturing Company Limited vs Jairam Damji and others—Little and Co.
Postponed Long Causes.
306-94—Bhaishunker and K—Shankergar Kishoregur vs Kashigur Hiragur—Little and Co—Part heard.
517-95—Little N and B—Moroba Ramcrushna and another vs Laxuman Nana Patel—Khunderao and S.
F A Little for Government—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 and Government and Govordhandas Khimjee—Craigie L and C, and Crawford, B and Co.
Postponed Long Causes.
305-95—Ardeshir H and D—Hormusjee Pestonjee Hongkong walla and another vs Nowrojee Dadabhoy Nanjibora—Bland and N.
337-95—Tyabjee D and Co—Mahomedally Dawoodjee vs Master Jamu Dawjee and others—Shamrao P.
444-95—R N Motabhoy—Doongersey Nathu vs Walbai and another—in person.
147-1116-95—Ardeshir H and D (for pauper)—Michael Anderson vs T J Walsh and others—Bicknell M and M.
417-95—Payne G and S—Narsoo Salboo vs Narrotamdas Vanarsidas—In person.
2-96—M H Khan—Mahomed Yusoof bin Goolam Habib Mukeri and others vs Mahomed Esmail bin Hajee Ghulamhusein Dawjee and another—Amardhan and A

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 19.

THE price of Consols in London advanced 3-16 per cent. yesterday, making the quotation for these funds stand at 109 1-16. The other Stock Exchange prices and financial quotations, generally wired through Reuter, were unchanged yesterday, with the exception of Paris Exchange on London which was 1¼ centime higher, at fcs. 25·21.

A further allotment of Indian Council Bills, say, of 2 lakhs on Calcutta was made yesterday at 1s. 2 11-32d., which is 1-32d. above the highest rate obtained for extra allotments made since last Wednesday, and 1-8d. higher than the regular allotment price on that day. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 1-16d.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,210,000 quarters, or 10,000 quarters more than the previous week's estimate.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady last evening. Surat quiet, and Arrivals steady, the total Sales having been 8,000 bales inclusive of 100 East Indians. The price of spot American Cotton remained at 4 15-32d; but Arrivals were 3-64d. higher in the nearer positions, and 1-32d. in the more distant, the extreme quotations being 4 3-8d. for February deliveries, and 4 17-64d. for June-July. The day's Imports, were 13,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 7 7-8 cents per lb.; but May Futures were 3 points higher, at 7 64 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 20,000 bales, which, and the total arrivals, compare as follows with those in the two previous years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Tuesday's Receipts	20,000	15,000	18,000
Three days' do.	63,000	35,000	41,000
Since 1st Sept. 1895	4,283,000	6,474,000	5,087,000

Local consumers have been large buyers of Cotton here to-day, having taken altogether 3,500 bales, consisting of 1,000 bales each of Barsee, at Rs. 190; and Nuggur, at Rs. 180; 500 each of Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 175-82; and Pachora, at Rs. 165; 200 Khangaum, at Rs. 175; and 100 each of Mowa Ginned, at Rs. 203; Amreli, at Rs. 205; and Bengal, at Rs. 145; but exporters have bought only 650 bales, made up of 300 "Fine" Broach, at Rs. 215; 200 Karanja, at Rs. 203; and 150 Dhulia, at Rs. 167 per candy. The market has been steady and prices are all unchanged.

WHEAT has remained firm in tone, and prices have further moved up 1 to 1¼ anna per cwt. to our quotations below, only a moderate export business, however, having been reported.

White Peasy, 91 per cent.	Rs. 4-13-6	per cwt.
Do do. 85	" 4-12-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4-12-6	"
Red Delhi	" 4-11-6	"
Hard Yellow	" 4-4-6	"
Red Ahmedabad	" 4-9-6	"
Hard Red	" 3-14-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,952 bales.
Wheat	24,810 cwts.
Linseed	10,469 "
Rapeseed	767 "
Gingelly seed	12,694 "
Groundnuts	5,014 "
Castorseed	1,224 "
Rice	8,461 "

FREIGHTS.—The market is not quite so firm as before. Speculators do not seem inclined to charter more steamers at the high rates asked by owners, while shippers are still less disposed than before to pay them. What little business has been done to-day has been at 3d. to 6d. per ton lower than before.

EXCHANGES opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 2 11-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 2 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits, a moderate amount of the latter having been placed; also resales at 1s. 2 3-8d., after which the market hardened 1-32d., all round, closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 3-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 11-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 13-32d.	"
Credits 3 do.	1s. 2 15-32d.	"
Francs 3 do.	1-52¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been much quieter in tone to-day, and rates have receded about ¼ per cent. from the highest level attained yesterday, closing this evening at 106 13-16 both for Cash and the March Settlement.

SHARES have been a quiet market to-day, and the only changes in our list this evening are a decline of Rs. 4 in Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank; an advance of Rs. 25 in Indo-China Manufacturing Co., of Rs. 10 in New Great Eastern, and of Re. 1¼ in Mazagon; and a decline of Rs. 2¼ each, in Sun Mills, and Mofussil and Co.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 15th February, compared with the Statement of 8th February, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 8. Rs.	Feb. 15. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	50,00,000	50,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	28,02,563	28,98,594
Do. do. at Branches	32,23,655	37,97,209
Other Deposits	3,32,90,938	2,85,16,794
Post Bills	3,942	4,181
Credits, undrawn	26,21,716	24,76,397
	Rs... 5,11,41,884	5,58,33,175
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	58,03,110	57,95,486
Other authorized Securities	42,00,708	42,00,708
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	61,94,178	61,75,573
Loans do. do.	71,92,541	75,99,302
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,91,55,471

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE KOREAN QUESTION.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

In the House of Commons, the Hon. George Curzon, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that he was unable to state the duration of the Russian occupation of the Kores, because he had no reason to believe that such an occupation actually exists. No representations, he added, had been made to Russia on the subject.

THE UGANDA RAILWAY.

In reply to a further question, he said, that active work would shortly begin on the Uganda Railway.

THE TRIAL OF DR. JAMESON.

Sir Edward Clarke will be assisted by Sir F. Lockwood, Mr. Gill, and Mr. Carson in his defence of Dr. Jameson.

GROUNDING OF A STEAMER IN THE CANAL.

The German mail-boat Kanzler, having Mr. Cecil Rhodes on board, has grounded in the Suez Canal, and is unloading.

PRINCE FERDINAND AND THE POWERS.

All the Powers, except Great Britain, have recognized Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

A NEW TURKISH LOAN.

The Sultan has sanctioned a loan of three millions sterling with the Ottoman Bank.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN ABYSSINIA.

ROME, FEB. 19.

General Baratieri telegraphs that two Chiefs, who were allies of the Italians, have, with their followers deserted, and attacked the Italian advanced post near Adigrat, but were repulsed after desperate fighting.

The Abyssinian main body, numbering one hundred thousand men, continues to occupy a strong position on the heights near Adowa.

THE VENEZUELA QUESTION.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

The *Times'* Washington correspondent states that the United States Government is in favour of a Joint Commission, consisting of two British and two Americans, to ascertain the facts connected with the Venezuela dispute, and that failing to agree, the President of the Swiss Republic shall appoint a fifth neutral member. The findings of the Commission are to be binding on both Great Britain and America, and in the event of failure, arbitration will be adopted.

DR. JAMESON'S OFFICERS.

The *Times* states that those of Dr. Jameson's officers who hold the Queen's Commission are to be tried by court-martial.

THE LEADER OF THE IRISH PARTY.

Mr. Dillon has been elected leader of the Irish Party by thirty-eight to twenty-one votes.

THE ADDRESS IN THE COMMONS.

The Commons, last night, voted the address in reply to the Queen's Speech.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

The deaths are announced of Sir Charles Aitchison and General James Walker.

THE CHITTAGONG TRANSFER QUESTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 19.

Babu Mohini Mohan Roy will again appeal to the Government of India at a meeting of the Council, against the transfer of the Chittagong Division to Assam, begging the Government of India to re-consider the question as soon as possible.

OFFICIAL INSPECTION TOURS.

The Bengal Government have published a Resolution on the subject of official tours of inspection. While concurring with Sir Charles Elliott as to the importance of such tours generally, Sir Alexander Mackenzie is in favour of relaxing hard and fast rules in cases where compliance with them would be detrimental to current work or occasion in convenience to the public.

THE SANA-KACHIN EXPEDITION.

DEATH OF MAJOR ATKINSON.

RANGOON, FEB. 19.

Major Atkinson, commanding the two Columns, operating against the Sana-Kachin, died of remittent fever on Tuesday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, FEB. 18.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thames, from Bombay, arrived there this morning.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 18.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall left here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, FEB. 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rohilla (extra) left here this afternoon.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari left Zanzibar, for Bombay, on the 18th instant, via Lamu and Mombassa.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3⅞

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	109 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103
4½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	93 5-8
Bar Silver	30 7-8

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey, perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Direct, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Tali and Yunnan.

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 19th February, 1896.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	19	1	22 p.m.	...	9
Suez	19	2	50 p.m.	...	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 19th February, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	29	...	3
" Karachi	...	14	...	2
" Madras	...	43	...	2

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 18.

10 p.m. ... ... 72·9

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

6 a.m.	70·6
10 a.m.	79·5
1 p.m.	80·4
4 p.m.	80·7

THE statement that recently appeared to the effect that Colonel E. Bruce, Commissary General, Madras Command, was likely to be taking leaving during the ensuing summer, and that in that case Colonel Cooke from Burma would officiate, is, we are informed, incorrect. Colonel Bruce does not intend to take any leave, except possibly privilege leave, between the present time and his coming into office as Secretary to Government.

OWING to the influence of M. Pobedonostzeff, Procurator of the Holy Synod, the elementary education department of the Imperial Free Economical Society, which has existed ever since the reign of Catherine II., has been virtually suppressed, its work being transferred to the Ministry of Public Instruction. This indicates (says a Vienna telegram) a determination not to permit any more secular education or voluntary schools in Russia.

DARKEST INDIA.

INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL BOOTH.

GENERAL BOOTH, who was accompanied by Commissioner Booth-Tucker and two other officers of the Salvation Army, arrived yesterday morning, soon after 7 o'clock, at Bombay by the mail train from Baroda, where on the previous evening he had been holding a very successful meeting. As recent attacks on the Colonisation scheme in connection with the Salvation Army have excited considerable public interest, our representative boarded the train some distance up the line in order to learn what the General had to say in his defence. The General, who is a very genial man, gave him a cordial reception, and in reply to his preliminary question as to what he thought of the remarks which appeared in a local contemporary on Tuesday, said: "Oh, I do not think this attack a damaging attack, nor do I see any serious allegations in it—nothing in fact but mere surface difficulties which will certainly not injure the reputation of the work of the Army in the estimation of the public."

"But how is it that Mr. Gillespie has come to fall foul of you in this way?"

"Because he happened to be at his work in the Province of Gujarat, when we came on the scene, and although he was dealing with only a very small portion of the population, thought we were intruders. He has consequently been a persistent enemy of ours from the time when we first commenced operations there. In all that while we have made no reply to his attacks upon us, except in our own defence, and he cannot lay his hand on a line that he can construe into fault-finding with his agents or agency."

"Well, now, what about that charge of selling uniforms, below cost price, as a bribe to the natives?"

"My dear Sir, we don't go in for rice Christianity. My answer to that is that everywhere our officers like to see their men in uniform—uniform is considered by us to be something of a confession of Salvation gained, and, on the other hand, our soldiers like to be in uniform. These people being very poor, the jackets we prepared for them at the lowest possible price; in fact, they were sold to them at cost price. But some of the people are so deadly poor—their wages do not average even an anna a day—that in order to enable them to get a uniform, the jackets, which cost five or six annas to make, were sold to them at the reduced price of two and three annas each. I do not see that there is anything in that. As I have just said, nobody can make this to be a thing in the shape of rice Christianity."

"Well, General, that is what some of your detractors insinuate as you can see for yourself. I believe, however, other organisations give frequent presents of cloth to their converts."

"Quite so. But nobody can make out of this anything in the shape of rice Christianity. Instead of being regarded as a bribe it is exactly the opposite, because any confession of Christianity among the natives entails bitter persecution."

"And in regard to what has been said about the campaign being a non-success?"

"Well, wherever I have gone, it has been thought otherwise, and there has been a most marvellous consensus of agreement on the subject in the press and in public meetings of approval, such as has been seldom known in connection with a scheme advocated by a European of any description. As to my having been here four years ago with this same scheme. This is a mistake. Certainly I set forth the same principles of action, but I had no scheme for India then."

"Yes, and as concerns the whole scheme, General. What is the amount of success of what has already been done?"

"There has been nothing done as yet," answered the General emphatically. "It is true that my people obtained this piece of land and went to work upon it. After inspecting it I was very much pleased with what had been done. But as to anything like systematic carrying out of the present proposals—well, my people have not had them before them. The farm had nothing to do with this scheme. It was put into operation simply to help our poor soldiers in Gujerat, and we have found maintenance for as many as fifty and sixty families at a time. It will, however, be worked now on the new lines, and I do think the people who are doing the work will only have a little patience, I have no doubt the results will be very gratifying to Mr Gillespie and any other detractors we may have."

"And how did you find the proposal received in the district?"

"Enthusiastically: In Baroda the Gaekwar, the Chief Justice, and the leading gentlemen were warm in their approval of it. The Chief Justice even went to the extent of allowing us to announce at a meeting that he would invest Rs. 2,000 in the bank directly it was commenced."

"Ah, but as to security for loans?"

"With regard to our offering security for any loans that may be made. I have no doubt that the authorities will satisfy themselves on this question before they part with any money. Fifteen Governments in different parts of the world already subsidise our social operations and give such inspection of the wisdom and legitimate use of the grants they make, as satisfies themselves."

"What Governments are these, General?"

"For instance, one very near here—Ceylon. The Government there has given us land for our rescue and our prison gate homes and a grant of money for the furtherance of the work, to the extent of Rs. 100 per month. The last interview I had in Colombo was with the Government Agent, who promised me an additional grant of 200 acres of land for the use of the Prison Gate Home."

"Have you been working long in Colombo?"

"Our prison work has been going on there for some six years under the supervision of the Government. They have continued this help, and are giving us further help now—a thing which speaks for itself. I can only tell you that they are very pleased with it, and are delighted that we shall have an extension of it. In fact, this is exactly the case with every Government that has to do with us. Then, again, Mr. Henry Chaplin, the Chairman of the Local Government Board, has been down to see our farm in England, since my absence there, and he too is delighted with it, and is very anxious to help us in working out the scheme."

"By the by, General, how is that place of yours going on in England?"

"Oh, it has done so well that we have at the present moment nearly one hundred paupers who have been sent to us by the different Boards of Guardians, and who are paid for at the rate of five shillings a head per week. There you have a thing that has been before the eyes of the people and they have confidence in our ability to manage it. I hope to be able to announce on my return that the long-talked-of site for our over-the-sea colony for the British poor has been settled upon. So far as any assistance the Government may make to us in this country, we shall only ask them to go as far as they can see, and with their eyes open. We shall ask them to do nothing in the dark, or to give their money if they do not consider it is wisely expended. Since my arrival here this morning I have received a report from the North-West Provinces, where Sir Anthony Macdonell himself proposed that we should undertake the care of a troublesome tribe 30,000 strong, five hundred of whom they kept in present in one gaol alone. He is anxious to see them settled on the land, and has offered us land, remission of taxation on it, a capitation grant of money required for the preliminary expenses, and such police assistance as we may require."

"Well, I consider that very satisfactory, General."

"Yes—and we are going to undertake it. There need be no anxiety as to the matter. I have an abundance of offers in different parts of the country, both from Governments and private individuals, that are sufficient to keep me going for some time to come. The Mahrajah of Travancore, in a letter I received three days ago, accedes to my request for a grant of beautiful fertile land with a remission of taxation on it."

"Now, taking the poverty in Bombay. What effect do you think your scheme will have on it?"

"Nothing at present, because these places are hundreds of miles away. As to the statement about the abandonment of our work in Bombay, we were doing a large amount of good, but we were stopped for want of money. The thing was very successful indeed, and we had a large number of people whom we were helping, but we had to discontinue this because we cannot take spiritual money for social work. In addition to that, there was no prospect of the Government assisting us as they have done in Colombo. Since then we have opened a Rescue Home here, which was started about a year ago. This, however, is only a beginning, but if the benevolent public will furnish us with the means we shall be very happy to extend it, and I have no doubt it will satisfy everybody who will inquire as to what we do."

"I see they accuse the Army, General, of making a deal of a noise."

"Well, we should very much like to do all our good on the principle of the right hand, but we have to cry out in order to get a little money to keep us going."

"And now with respect to the assertion that the Army are better at speech-making than working?"

"There is a great difference between the two. Persons who make such an assertion forget that while we are talking we are working. Anyway as to our labours in India it is not a question of withdrawing from one side or the other. Let us make a comparison and see what are the results of our four years' labour. The corps, that is, stations, were then 123, they are now 276; the outposts were then 148—that is, the smaller places attached to the larger stations—they are now 626. The officers were then 490, they are now over 800; and the soldiers were then 4,988, they are now over 16,000, and are still increasing rapidly. That does not include some two or three thousand whom we have recently enrolled, and who are recent converts and are being put through some preliminary tests. These 16,000, you know, answer in the ordinary sense to the return of communicants."

At this moment the train drew up at Church Gate Station, and the General drove off with his friends to the head-quarters of the Salvation Army, near Bori Bunder.

THE TOWN HALL MEETING.

A PHALANX of Salvation soldiers of both sexes and of various complexions was on the large platform of the Town Hall, last evening, and the bright scarlet uniform of the Army was dotted here and there amongst the audience which quite filled the entire seating accommodation of the hall. The audience was mainly composed of Europeans, Eurasians, and Parsees, the small number of Hindus and Mahomedans being somewhat noticeable. The entry of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the chairman, was signalised by cheers, which were renewed, when a few moments later General Booth came in. The chairman opened the proceedings with the following commendable brief speech:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is usual for the chairman on such occasions as these to introduce to the audience the lecturer of the evening. But the gentleman who is going to stand before you to-night is so well known that he needs very little introduction from me. General Booth is well known to us all as a man of philanthropic nature, who has studied well many social questions of the day. How to help the poor is a question that has often stirred his kind heart in England and in India. One would say that in India, with a large area of land lying uncultivated, the problem how to help and feed the poor is not so difficult as it would appear on the surface, and as it would be in other countries. That is true to a certain extent, but when we look to the fact that India is the most conservative of all conservative countries, and that an unusually large proportion of its people is not blessed with even any sort of education, not even the slightest knowledge of the three R's, we find that the problem is not easy even here. So any well-thought scheme that could ameliorate the condition of the teeming millions of this country, even to the slightest extent, deserves a calm and patient hearing. We know that many things "pro and con." are said for the scheme of the Indian Peasants' Settlements formulated by General Booth. But let us hear patiently what the founder of the scheme himself has to say about its practicability, and the ultimate good it is expected to achieve. With these few remarks, I will request Mr. Booth to deliver his lecture.

The veteran General seemed to be suffering from a cold, and people at the back of the hall must have found some difficulty in hearing his remarks, especially during the latter part of the address. The General, who was listened to with close attention throughout, commenced by showing the circumstances under which he was led to apply to India the principles for the social amelioration of the people which he had tried with no little blessing and success in other parts of the world. In reference to his Darkest England scheme, General Booth said great things had been done, but he made a mild complaint of the impatience with which some critics were expecting the Salvation Army to accomplish the social regeneration of the world in a year or two. He disavowed any depreciating attitude towards other philanthrosphists, and said he was quite willing and ready to join them in the work of humanity. Warming to his subject the Salvationist leader, despite his advancing years, spoke with the impassioned energy and dramatic gestures familiar to those who have heard him in years gone by, and gave some cogent reasons for pursuing the policy of social amelioration on which the Army was embarked. He gave some instances of its good work effected by the Army, in order to show the desirability of treating the fallen and the criminal in such a way as to help them up, instead of joining the conspiracy of society to keep them down. Coming more particularly to the village settlements scheme the General drew a doleful picture of the poverty of large masses of Indian people. There were four plans in his programme—peasant settlements, village allotments, agricultural schools, and village banks. He admitted that his theory that the inhabitants of the country could all be well provided for from the land is not an original one. There is abundance of land, he remarked, but the thing to put it to the people with it. He and his followers were willing to make the experiment of doing this, and then others could benefit by their mistakes. The General then proceeded to give details of his scheme in the same manner as he has been explaining it in other large cities during the last few weeks. A graphic picture was given of the indebtedness of the people, and the General affirmed that cases frequently occur in which children yet unborn are pledged as a security for debts contracted for wedding ceremonies. He incidentally expressed a fervent hope that Mr. Malkin Roy's bill for limiting the amount of interest legally obtainable to a sum equal to the capital borrowed would be passed into law. He spent a good deal of time in showing that his scheme of village banks is a practicable and eminently desirable one. Land had been offered him all over the country: he had received a sympathy such as he could not have expected, and had been most favourably received by the Government of Madras, the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the N.-W. Provinces, and other perminent administrators. What he wanted was a lakh of rupees to set the scheme afloat, and he appealed to the audience to aid towards obtaining that amount, while the collection was being made by female soldiers.

Khan Bahadur Cowasjee Muncherjee proposed a vote of thanks to the General, which was seconded by the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhai Visram. The General, in reply, proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Jamsetjee in eulogistic terms, which met with the approval of the audience, and the proceedings terminated shortly after 10-30.

SALE OF THE APOLLO HOTEL.

YESTERDAY afternoon, Messrs. Mehrjee Johnston and Company, the well-known auctioneers of Meadow Street, sold by public auction, in their rooms, the property known as the Apollo Hotel, consisting of leasehold lands and the buildings standing thereon and the furniture and stock-in-trade and good-will, as a going concern, in the presence of Mr. C. A. Turner, the Receiver appointed by the High Court, in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree made in the suit in which Mr. Cowasji Pallonji Pochkhanawalla was the plaintiff and Mr. Hormusji Maneckji Mody the defendant. The sale was subject to a reserved bidding, which had been fixed by the Receiver only, and was divided in two lots, the first lot comprising the hotel, with its buildings, furniture, stock-in-trade and good-will, and the second consisting of the book-debts. Mr. Hormusji Muncherji Chichger, of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, appeared for the defendant, while the Official Assignee, with his solicitor, Mr. Ghandy, of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, was also present. The number of bidders was fairly large, and the competition was keen and exciting. Amongst those present were Messrs. Hormusji Maneckji Mody (defendant), Cowasjee Pallonji Pochkhanawalla (plaintiff), Jehangir Hormusjee Mody, Jehanghir Jeevanji Gazdur, of the Great Western Hotel, W. G. Critchell, of the Gymkhana Hotel, W. B. Green, of the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms, Framji Dorabji Bharucha, representatives of Nawab Kamalkhan of Hydrabad, Ardeshir Loyji Sethna, Byramji Cursetji, of the English Hotel, Nansey Peerco Mahomed, &c. The sale was started at a bid of Rs. 120,000, the advances being fixed by the Receiver at Rs. 5,000. A beginning was made by Mr. Nensey Peeroo Mahomed, who raised the amount to Rs. 125,000. For about half-an-hour the bidding was brisk and the sum mounted quickly to two lakhs of rupees. The competition then became rather dull but still the amount gradually went on increasing until a quarter to 5 o'clock, when it came to Rs. 2,60,000. The Receiver ultimately reduced the bidding from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 2,000, and warned the bidders to be quick as the sale would be completed at 5 o'clock. Competition between the plaintiff and the defendant then became very exciting, and the amount rose with rapid strides. Within ten minutes the bidding came to Rs. 2,92,000 at which amount the property was knocked down in the name of Mr. Hormusji Maneckji Mody, the defendant. The book-debts due in respect of the business of the Hotel, amounting to Rs. 18,000, were then put up for sale, and were knocked down at Rs. 3,100 to the same gentleman.

DEPARTURE OF THE IMPERIAL TRANSPORT PAVONIA.

THE Imperial Transport Pavonia under the command of Captain James B. Watt, will sail to-day for Ceylon, with the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, consisting of 21 officers, 8 ladies, 8 children, 797 non-commissioned officers and men, 15 women, and 30 children. The following is the list of officers:—

Lieut-Col and Mrs A G Tidy and 2 children, 1st L North Lanc	Lieut J G Lowndes, 1st L North Lanc
Major S Jackson, 1st L North Lanc	Lieut H A Robinson, 1st L North Lanc
Major and Mrs J R Fraser and child, 1st L North Lanc	Lieut F J Bowen, 1st L North Lanc
Capt P R S Churchward, 1st L North Lanc	Lieut F R R Grune, 1st L North Lanc
Capt and Mrs M A Humphreys, 1st L North Lanc	Lieut A F Wallace, 1st L North Lanc
Capt W Bell, 3rd Bra Guards	Lieut G Loch, 1st L North Lanc
Capt G C Knight, 1st L North Lanc	Lieut C H M Bingham, 1st L North Lanc
Capt and Mrs G L Parker and child, 1st L North Lanc	2nd-Lieut F W Woodward, 1st L North Lanc
Capt C E J Jourdain, 1st L North Lanc	2nd-Lieut R Z P Macaulay, 1st L North Lanc
Lieut G H Wylde-Browne, 1st L North Lanc	Hon Lieut and Quartermaster and Mrs H J Gill and four children, 1st L North Lanc
Lieut T H O'Brien, 1st L North Lanc	

A DISCOVERY of the greatest importance has just been made by Father Scheil, who has for some time been exploring in Babylonia. In the Mujulibeh mound, one of the principal heaps of ruins in the enceinte of Babylon, he has discovered a long inscription of Nabonidus, the last of the Babylonian Kings (B. C. 555-538), which contains a mass of historical and other data, which will be of the greatest value to students of this important period of Babylonian history. The monument in question (says the *Times*) is a small stella of diorite, the upper part of which is broken, inscribed with eleven columns of writing, and which appears to have been erected early in the King's reign.

THE BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION.

[THIRD NOTICE.]

NATIVE art, as represented by the majority of the ninety-two black and white drawings and water-colour sketches which are hung on the walls of Room II., shows some very capable work. The latter, however, are decidedly inferior both in drawing and colouring to those exhibited by European artists, and on this account some regret must be expressed that the Committee, to prevent this very palpable contrast, did not see their way to devote one room entirely to the work produced by Indians. From a spectacular point of view, Rooms III. and IV. are decidedly the most interesting. One of the most striking pictures in either of these rooms is (327) a Group of Almandas (Mrs. H. W. Uloth). The bright yellow flowers peeping out from their light green foliage make a charming group that cannot fail to attract the attention of everyone who visits the exhibition. English Solitude (433), (R. Collinson), represents a lonely pond overhung by willows and fringed with bullrushes, lying in a hollow at the foot of a tree-crowned hill. In the foreground are a pair of wild ducks apparently just about to settle among the buge burdocks growing on the edge of the pond. It is, however, somewhat remarkable, and certainly reflects credit on Mr. Collinson's inventive genius, to find foxgloves and yellow toad flax and Adam's flannel growing in a situation so utterly opposed to their habits. Landscape (Miss D. F. Banajee), (444). The subject is a brook running through a meadow. The treatment, however, is decidedly blurred; "a Landscape" requires looking at from a distance. A far more attractive sketch is (397) Near Staines (H. C. Fox, I. R. B. A.). Adjacent to it hangs (396) a Landscape (Miss D. F. Banajee). This is another very remarkable picture, which, with equal propriety, might have been called a seascape or a stormy sky without any one contradicting the propriety of the title. (409) Renunciation (by an unknown artist, sent by Mr. J. N. Tata) carries us to the interior of a cloister. A white-robed novice is kneeling at an altar, while a nun, clad in the habit of a Sister of Mercy, leans over her. The picture is one of the most beautiful in the room, or for the matter of that, in the whole of the exhibition. (261) Moonrise at the Apollo Bunder (Raja Ravi Varma). A nocturne somewhat marred in its effect by the disproportion of the moon to the figures on which it is shining, and also by the hard white light the artist has made it throw on them. Otherwise it shows a good promise of better things to come in the future. Kamalni at Eventide (Ravi Varma), (284). This is a female figure with clinging diaphanous drapery, and it certainly does more credit to the undoubted ability of Mr. Varma, than does his moonrise at the Apollo Bunder. (228) Children with Parrot (Mary S. Bruce). A very pretty subject, but spoilt by the garish tone imparted by the orange petticoat of the girl. (274) Interior of a Temple (H. Cousens). A remarkably good picture of faultless perspective, but rather weak in colouring. Portraits this year are very numerous. Several of these are by Mr. Horace Vanruith and Mr. Frank Brooks, respectively. Those painted by the latter represent (453) Madar-ul-Maham Sheikh Mahomed Bhaudinbhai valad Hassumbhai, C.I.E., Vazir Saheb (of His Highness), Junagadh, (454) Prince Adikhanjee, Brother of H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh, and (455) the late Dessai Haridas Veharidas of Nadiad, formerly Dewan of Junagadh. Then, too, in (294) a Portrait (Pestonjee Bomonjee) we have the familiar lineaments of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who is depicted, like the good St. Anthony, intent on his book. Several of the other portraits which, so far as their artistic treatment is concerned, are excellent productions, are merely noted in the catalogue against the respective numbers as "A Portrait." It is, therefore, impossible to gain any idea as to whether in point of likeness they bear any resemblance to the originals. In regard to the paintings just mentioned by Mr. Brooks, and which were lent to the Committee of the Society by the artist, a difficulty occurred on their being brought to Bombay, which nearly resulted in their being returned again to their generous owner. On arriving here the Customs authorities demanded a heavy amount of duty on the plea that the Kathiawar States are foreign territory. After some dally and a good deal of remonstrance from influential quarters, the original amount was reduced to a more reasonable figure, which was paid under protest. Although the matter is beeth the highest credit on the Intelligence of the Customs officers, it must be somewhat discouraging to the Society to find the Government authorities thus hampering their efforts to improve Indian Art. Reverting again to the general exhibits, a word of praise must be given to (394) Home (J. Clarke), a quiet subject and a delightful bit of colouring. (239) "A Song that he Loves" (Ravi Varma), (246) Chambbar at Work (S. J. Pacheco), (218) Grand Canal Venice (T. S. Young), an excellent picture in its way, and (225) Cattle Picture, Darjeeling (Alexander Scott), are all pictures worth inspection. The latter depicts a group of four cows standing in a tree-shaded fordway. It would, however, pass muster quite as well for an English as an Indian scene. Room V. is devoted to photographs, and contains some remarkably fine specimens of this popular art, which in this country is so favoured by strong sunshine and cloudless skies.

ORGAN RECITAL AT THE CATHEDRAL.

ON Tuesday afternoon an Organ Recital was given in the Cathedral on behalf of the funds of the Indo-British Institution. A large congregation assembled, and it is to be hoped that the funds of that deserving institution have benefited to a materialt extent. It was not an organ recital in the ordinary acceptation of the term, for although the organ was used throughout for accompaniments, only two pieces were played upon that instrument. The rest of the programme consisted of vocal and instrumental music, the latter of which was admirably played by the Band of the Royal Irish Rifles. The programme was on a attractive that unequal interest. It commenced with Smart's well-known March in G, which was played on the organ by Mr. Mant in his usual facile manner. This is a striking composition and well fitted for certain occasions, but scarcely suitable for its inclusion at an organ recital, as it fails to display the brilliancy and variety of an organ or the skill and technique of the player.

The anthem, "There is a Green Hill," by Lord Henry Somerset, was then sung by the Cathedral choir, with organ and orchestral accompaniment. The rendering was distinctly good, but not quite faultless, there being occasional signs of hesitancy and uncertainty. The boys, however, both in this and in the anthem that followed, acquitted themselves remarkably well, and sang with a certainty, sweetness and power which reflects greatest credit both on themselves and their choir-master. They have shewn of what they are capable, and we trust will endeavour to emulate this excellent example. The orchestral accompaniment was extremely effective. Mr. Reddie followed with the solo, "When I Survey the Wondrous Cross," from Farmer's cantata of "Christ and His Soldiers." This is a tuneful composition, but rather of too ephemeral and trifling in tercst to have been included in this programme. Mr. Reddie sang with very great taste and care, and our only regret is that he did not make a better selection, which would have done him fuller justice.

One of Handel's well-known concertos was next given by the organ and orchestra. Mr. Johnston presided at the organ, and played that difficult part with great taste and skill. His variety and blend of stops was extremely good. The orchestral parts were also admirably played and the rendering of this concerto was a perfect treat to all lovers of music. "Our Blest Redesmer," another excerpt from "Christ and His Soldiers," was then sung by Master Oates. He possesses a strong treble voice, and sang with care and precision, but a clearer enunciation would have considerably improved the rendering.

Mr. Henderson then played Schubert's "Standchied" as an oboe solo. He played in his usual able style, and with the greatest taste and skill. The hymn, "O God, our Help in Ages Past," was then sung by the choir and congregation whilst the collection was being made. Corporal Shields followed with a cornet solo, "Trust," by A. Horton. His instrument is of a most sweet tone, and he played with very great taste and ability.

Mascagni's favourite intermezzo from "Cavaliera Rusticana" was admirably played by the organ and orchestra, but the effect, we think, would have been somewhat improved if it had been taken at a trifle slower time.

The singing of the anthem, "The Radiant Morn" (Woodward), by the choir, brought the Recital to a close. It was well sung, and the orchestral accompaniment was very effective.

Mr. Mant accompanied throughout on the organ with great taste and skill, and Mr. Henderson, the Bandmaster of the Royal Irish Rifles, conducted throughout in his usual careful and able manner.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYDS S. S. IMPERATRIX.

THE following is the list of passengers arrived on Tuesday night per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperatrix, Captain T. Rassowich:—

FROM TRIESTE.

Bettoni, Mr G
Bencito, Mr
Brandt, Mr C T
Duxbury, Mr and Mrs
Esson, Mr
Gordon, Mrs and Miss Conway
Grey, Mr
Haas, Consul General and Mrs von
Honson, Mr
Krummel, Mr Ch
Millikin, Miss
Meyer, Mr
Mapesanti, Mr L
Neville, Lieut-Col P, child, and nurse
Piatti, Revd
Pallola, Mr.
Quayle, Surg-Major, Mrs, and child
Zelbani, Mr B

FROM PORT SAID.

Fotiadis, Mr F G
Liebe, Mr
Lubin, Mr A
Nusbey, Mr and Mrs
Wieland, Mr

THE Russian Government will, it is stated, station five more large armed ocean steamers in the Far East during the present year for the purpose of trading between Russian ports and China, Japan, and Corea.

THE GERMANS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has perhaps surprised the majority of people to notice the very prompt measures taken by Lord Salisbury to stop German interference in the Transvaal. But he had in 1884 a very smart lesson which resulted in the cession of Damaraland, (a Crown Colony which was annexed by us in 1796, and had been in our possession ever since) to the German Government by the late Lord Derby, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The circumstances connected with this cession record an act unparallelled in history, especially when it is considered that at the time we were at perfect peace with Germany. It appears that two traders were plundered in Damaraland and their case was referred to the Cape Colonial Government for redress. The Commissioner at Angria Pequena reported that the complaint was a fabrication, but that there was an agitation going on through the German missionaries who had found gold in the Damaraland deserts, and they wanted to obtain a concession from the Damara Chief of a portion of the territory to their Government. At the time Mr. Edward Lippert was the Consul for Germany in Cape Town. He belonged to a firm of German merchants trading there, and his brother, one of the firm, was a director of the Union Bank of Cape Town, and embezzled upwards of £100,000 which caused the Bank to go into liquidation, doing away with the hard-earned deposits of hundreds of poor peasants, Colonial and English. Mr. Edward Lippert had laid his plans with great ability; he knew that the tenure of the then Cape Colonial Government would expire in April 1884, and that would be a favourable period for carrying out the intentions they had formed. The Cape Government at the time was composed of Sir Thomas Scanlon, Premier, Mr. Leonard as Attorney-General, Mr. Cecil Rhodes, Treasurer-General, and Mr. John X. Merriman, Commissioner of Crown Lands, and Mr. Sauer, as Secretary for Native Affairs. They were succeeded by Sir Gordon Sprigg, Sir Thomas Uppington, Mr. Tudhope, and Mr. Ayliff. The Governor of the Cape Colony was Sir Hercules Robinson. The session of the Legislative Assembly opened on the 10th of April. I then became a member of that body, having been elected by the constituency of the largest Boer Electorate in the Colony, although I was an Englishman. The first notice on the file of the House that attracted my attention was contained in a telegram from Lord Derby, intimating that unless the Cape Government agreed to compensate the traders who had been plundered in Damaraland before the 15th of April, that the territory of Damaraland would be handed over to Germany. The members of the Cape Government had no time to deliberate as to the matter under consideration, and did not believe the cession would be carried out. But they were informed that the country of Damaraland from the Portuguese settlement of Moesamedes Bay on the north to the mouth of the Orange River on the south, 600 miles in length, and the boundary up to the 20th degree of East Longitude to the boundaries of Bechuanaland had been ceded.

You may imagine the irritation and annoyance of our Dutch fellow-subjects when they found their hunting ground of Damaraland had been transferred to a foreign Power, and that this had all occurred without a protest from the Governor, Sir Hercules Robinson. I should have mentioned that out of this enormous territory the Cape Colonial Government were only permitted to retain the settlement of Angria Pequena, which had been held by the Cape Colonial Government for a long time. We learnt afterwards that Herbert Bismarck had gone to England and had bullied and frightened Lord Derby as to what Germany was going to do unless the country was surrendered to her Germans, or rather think it was this abject lesson that Lord Salisbury thought of when he turned upon his dear friends, the Germans. But the whole business was irregular and informal inasmuch as Lord Derby was the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at the time and I was not the Secretary for the Colonies. No Government ever displayed such weakness as the English Government did on that occasion, but that sop did not repress our German friends, for shortly after Mr. Rhodes became Premier of the Colony in 1889, the Germans made another attempt to get more territory, and a proposal was made to give them another degree of East Longitude. But I gave notice of motion, and pointed out that this proposal was brought forward in order to enable the Germans to obtain possession of the mouth of the Bechuanaland River where it debouches into the Orange River. On this occasion Mr. Rhodes answered me by giving an assurance that he would safeguard the interests of the Colony.

The use the Germans made of their possession of the Damaraland will show that when the Secretary of State ceded the territory to another nation they did not take measures to protect the interests of its inhabitants. The whole business was most discreditable, as will be seen by the following extract from the *Cape Times* of May 1893:—

The information previously published concerning the storming of Hendrick Witbooi's stronghold Hornkrantz, in Damaraland, by German troops under Frangois contains only half the truth. News received in town from quarters above the suspicion of untruthfulness or exaggeration describe the affair as a massacre accomplished by fiendish ferocity. Witbooi, as is well known, had had trouble with the Damaras, but for some time past he has been living upon amicable terms with them, and also with the whites, with whom indeed he has had no cause for quarrel. He was therefore under the impression that the German Power under whose protection he lives would seek to wipe him but in such a manner; had he received an inkling of anything of the kind it is absolutely certain that the 200 German troops who were permitted by the Government of this Colony to be landed at Walfish Bay, would never have reached Hornerantz alive. The manner in which Hornerantz was taken has fortunately few parallels even in the guerilla warfare of South Africa. Witbooi, as previously stated, being at peace with the world, and particularly with his neighbours, had no notion that anything unusual was afoot. The news was first broken to him by the sudden appearance of rifles and the riddling of his kraal with bullets. The attack on Hornerantz was made at dawn, and Witbooi and his men, being unarmed fled. They left behind them the women and children, and the women, thinking that these would at least be spared. But they reckoned without their enemies. The German troops shot the old men, the women, and the children down like vermin, and before the disgraceful carnage was ended eight old men and seventy-seven women and children had been blown literally to pieces. The ferocity of the soldiery was terrible. Instances of unbridled brutality are given in the despatches, which, but for the fact that they come from sources of the highest authority, would scarcely be listened to; infants were shot from their mothers' breast, and bodies were roasted; in one case a group of women and children huddled together were driven by the soldiers advanced to within three paces, and then deliberately shot all of them dead. In another case a woman was killed, and her children, witnessing the occurrence, ran towards the body, but the soldiers shot the children dead with a child's head in their hands. The capture of

crowding. A similar representation was made to Government by the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom. Lord Herschell, who was delighted to find that the Select Committee, to which the Bill to consolidate and amend certain Indian enactments relating to merchant shipping had subsequently been referred, was mainly one of consolidation, to propose an amendment of the existing law on the subject.

THE INDIAN FACTORY ACT.

At a meeting of the Dundee Chamber of Commerce held on 26th December 1895, it was unanimously resolved to draw the attention of the Secretary of State for India, "To the injustice of the competition with the home textile industries, permitted by the law by the Indian Factory Act, as regards the long hours during which machinery operated by women, young persons, and children may be wrought, etc., etc."

Copies of the resolutions were in due course forwarded to the Committee. They replied that the resolutions of the Dundee Chamber appeared to have been passed in entire ignorance of the provisions of the Indian Factories Act of 1891, or that the members of that body knowing the provisions of that Act, deliberately made a series of charges for which, so far as the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was aware, there was no foundation whatever. Clause 6, sub-section (1) of the Factory Act, 1st April 1891, the Committee pointed out, laid down that no woman should be employed before 5-30 in the morning or after 8 o'clock in the evening in any factory in which a system of employment in shifts or sets appointed by a local Inspector was not in force. Sub-section (3) further provided that no woman should be actually employed in any factory in any one day for more than eleven hours.

The insinuation made by the Dundee Chamber of Commerce that there was a want of adequate and systematic inspection of factory and workshops was, so far as they were aware, entirely groundless. From all the information the Committee were able to obtain, they were of opinion that the system of inspection was both efficient and thorough; and from the fact that factories in the Bombay Presidency, at all events, were generally situated within a comparatively limited radius, and not, as in England, scattered over entire districts, the facilities for frequent and rigorous inspection were much greater than at home.

THE IMPORTATION AND TRANSPORT OF EXPLOSIVES.

In a despatch, dated 6th April 1893, the Secretary of State for India requested the Government of India to send to the India Office copies of the Rules which had been issued under the Explosives Act, 1884, with a view to their being criticised by her Majesty's Chief Inspector of Explosives, the request having been occasioned by the rules having come under the Chief Inspector's notice in connection with a report forwarded to the India Office by the Government of Bombay regarding the explosion of a magazine of dynamite which took place at Antop Hill at Matunga, Bombay, on the 23rd December 1891. It was pointed out by the Chief Inspector of Explosives, in his letter to the India Office, that the rules stood in need of revision in many respects, owing to the changes in the manufactures of, and trade in, explosives. It was determined by the Governor General in Council to refer that question for consideration to a Committee (including certain experts) who were requested to suggest any other amendments in the rules that might appear desirable. This Committee having reported upon the matter, a copy of their recommendations, together with the copies of the rules issued by the Government of India for the transport and importation of explosives, and of the rules framed by the Government of Bengal for the importation, possession, and sale of explosives—the rules in force in the other Provinces having been framed on the same model—were forwarded to the Chamber by the Government of Bombay for the favour of an expression of the Committee's views with respect to the amendments proposed. The proposed rules were carefully examined by the Committee, who, informed Government that the rules met with the approval of the Chamber as being in many respects a decided improvement on those hitherto in force. The Committee, however, suggested that in revising the table of distances as proposed in paragraph 7 of the Government of India's letter to the Government of Bombay of 6th March 1893, regard should be had to the fact that some of the existing magazines had been put up at great expense, and further that each and every site proposed for the erection of magazines hereafter should be visited and inspected by an Inspector of Explosives or some other competent authorised Government officer and the proposed site adjudged on its own merits. With respect to the system of inspection proposed in paragraph 9 of the same communication, the Committee ventured to think that while the maximum intervals at which inspections should be made of magazines containing gelatinous nitro-glycerine explosives, inspecting officers should have full liberty to decide upon the minimum intervals of inspection.

PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE.

The Government of India, in November last, asked for the opinion of the Chamber upon a proposal to take power from the Legislature to raise the limit of a paper currency reserve, which is held in Government Securities, from eight to ten crores of rupees. As the proposal seemed to the Committee quite sound in view of the information they had received, they informed Government that it had their approval.

FEES FOR EXTRA WORK DONE BY SURVEYORS.

A proposal that overtime fees should be charged for work done by surveyors on Sundays and other holidays—in connection with which the Port Officer of Bombay submitted a draft rule, to be added to the rules made under section 24 of the Indian Steamships Act, 1884—having come before the Chamber with a request from the Bombay Government to be favoured with its opinion thereon, the committee, on consideration of the matter, and consultation with the leading steamship Agents in Bombay, informed Government, in reply to the points submitted, that the only fixed holidays under the rules should, in their opinion, be Sunday, Christmas Day and Good Friday; that Payment by the hour was objectionable in principal and likely to prove productive of friction in working, and that the additional fees should be fixed for and by the day only, Rs. 40 being, the Committee considered, quite a sufficient charge seeing that it would be in addition to the ordinary fees payable to surveyors.

PROPOSED GENERAL LIST OF COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

In view of the establishment by the High Court of Judicature in London of a separate list for the entry of commercial actions for trial, and also the subsequent action of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in introducing a similar reform in Calcutta by which every suit, which is a commercial cause, that is to say, in which the claim arises out of the ordinary transactions of merchants and traders—shall be entered in a general list of commercial causes, the committee, after consulting the legal members of the Chamber on the subject, addressed the Bombay Government regarding the desirability of improving the practice in commercial causes in the High Court of Judicature of Bombay on similar lines. The Committee stated that the new procedure in London appeared to be giving general satisfaction, and the Calcutta rules, from information placed at their disposal, there was no doubt in point with general approval by the mercantile community of that city. In bringing the matter, therefore, to the notice of Government, the Committee expressed the opinion that improved procedure in commercial causes might be introduced into the High Court of Bombay with equal advantage to the mercantile public, as there was no doubt that such an arrangement, if adopted, would result in rendering litigation in commercial disputes less expensive and more expeditious than hitherto. The Committee understand that the matter has also been taken up by the Incorporated Law Society of Bombay, and have given their own representation. Government have intimated that it has been referred for consideration to the Judges of the High Court.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN INDIA.

This question has continued to receive the active attention of the Chamber during the year, and on the basis of the recommendations of the special Committee referred to in the report for 1894, the General Committee lost no time in conveying to Government at great length, the views entertained by the Chamber in connection with the terms offered for the construction by private agency of branch lines of railway as laid down in Government Resolution No. 924 R. C. of 15th September 1893. Seeing that these terms had been before the public for a year and a half without eliciting anything but adverse criticism from England and India, and that two proposals for the construction with Rupee capital of two short lines in Gujerat, well known to offer specially favourable prospects to investors, it was manifest that the proposed concessions were inadequate to attain the object in view of Government in view. The Committee accordingly, after a very careful consideration of the subject and a close scrutiny of the criticism to which the terms had been subjected both in England and India, found no difficulty in suggesting various modifications and additions, which, in their opinion, without materially affecting the position assumed by Government, would prove acceptable to investors in, and promoters of, branch railways and more particularly likely to attract rupee capital. These suggestions were in effect:—(1) The enhancement, or abandonment of the 10 per cent. limit of the maximum return to be made to branches from the gross earnings of the latter on interchanged traffic, towards ensuring to the branch line a dividend of 4 p r cent. (2) A permanent return to the branch from the main lines of 2½ per cent. of the gross earnings on interchanged traffic. (3) A reasonable fixed sum to be allowed by the main line from gross earnings on interchanged traffic for the office expenses and directors' fees of the branch line. (4) The condition of purchase of the branch lines under section (1) of clause 10 to be 75 instead of 50 years. On the 20th March, however, before the Chamber's representations had reached Government, a Resolution was issued—unfortunately without any consultation with, or inviting the opinions of, any financial or commercial authorities—modifying in several important conditions the terms of Resolution No. 924 R. C. of 18th September 1893, namely, (1) The reduction from 4 to 3½ per cent. of the dividend on branch lines "whose capital is reckoned in rupees," towards ensuring which a rebate shall be given to the branch line by the main line out of the gross earnings of the latter from interchanged traffic. (2) The removal of 10 per cent. maximum of the aforesaid gross earnings—in the case of projects whose capital is reckoned in rupees—to which the rebate or return was formerly limited by Resolution No. 924 R. C., substituting the condition that the return shall in no case exceed the net earnings of the main line from interchanged traffic. (3) Provision for including in the approved expenditure of the branch line during construction expenses of the Directors of the board of direction of the Company as may be incurred with the sanction of the Secretary of State. (4) after the opening of the branch railway to public traffic, these expenses to be met from the general receipts of the branch. The Committee wrote to Government that they felt assured that, in passing the Resolution of 29th March, the Government of India had no other object in view than to improve and simplify the terms offered and thereby render them more attractive to capitalists but, after a careful and impartial consideration of them, they considered the effect of the alterations, if adhered to in their present form, would be to render the conditions more complex and obscure than ever, as sterling and rupee capital were to be differentially treated. After a case of five months, the Committee received a timely reply from the Government of India, through the Local Government, that having considered the views of the Chamber, as also the various opinions which had from time to time been expressed by other public bodies, interested in the matter, they had placed the Secretary of State in possession of their views on the general question. There the matter for the time being rests, and judging by previous experience may be expected to remain unaltered, perhaps even unconsidered, for months, possibly years. In the meantime valuable lines of communication lie untouched, populous and fertile districts are debarred from intercourse and exchange of produce with each other, while rupee capital is being unproductive, or being invested in Government securities giving a return of only a shade over 3½ per cent. when by a stroke of the pen, on the lines suggested by the Chamber, ample employment could be found for it, not only on more remunerative terms to the investor, but with great and abiding advantage to the country at large.

THE BARSI RAILWAY.

For the past fifteen years this project has been mentioned in every annual report of the Chamber, but it is satisfactory to know that the negotiations with Government have now resulted in a concession for a light Railway being granted to the promoters, and it is anticipated that the line will be opened for traffic within a year from the commencement of operations, which are now being started.

THE AHMEDABAD PRANTIJ LINE.

The promoters having obtained the necessary concession from the Secretary of State, contracts have been signed, and the work of construction will be proceeded with almost immediately. Small as this undertaking is, it marks an important era in railway enterprise as being the first promoted with local capital on this side of India, and should its working prove as successful as there seems every reason to anticipate, other feeder lines would rapidly follow, if her Majesty's Secretary of State for India would only be moved to give the necessary incentive by conceding the small difference in terms requisite to attract native capitalists. The same promoters, indeed, have already obtained a concession from the Secretary of State on the terms of Government Resolution R. C. 924 of 15th September 1893 for the construction of

THE SURAT AND NANDOBHAR LINE.

For the carrying out of this undertaking a company is being formed, entitled the Tapti Valley Railway Company, Limited, which proposes to embark with a capital of one hundred and thirty lakhs of rupees, of which eighty lakhs would be required for the construction of the line from Surat to Nandobhar, 100 miles, and fifty lakhs if the line is continued, as suggested, from Nandobhar to Amalner, a distance of 40 miles. Out of this capital H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda has agreed to take up twenty-eight lakhs in addition to conceding the necessary land for the construction of the 35 miles of the line passing through his territory; and it is believed that the whole of the capital will be readily subscribed locally. The line, as proposed, will be of great advantage in opening up the fertile districts of the Tapti Valley, and will undoubtedly be of material benefit to the trade of Bombay, both import and export. If, however, it is carried on to a junction with the G. I. P. Railway at Jalgaon, it will have the additional advantage of opening up communication between Central India and Guzerat, the interchanged traffic of which at present is burdened with the heavy cost of transit by the circuitous route via Bombay. The Chamber has always been strongly in favour of this line, as also of the Ahmedabad-Prantij, and there are other schemes of a similar character that would be of great advantage to provincial and imperial trade. These others, however, do not show quite such favourable prospects for promoters at the beginning, and are not, therefore, likely to be undertaken unless some such modifications be made in the terms granted by the Government of India as the Chamber has proposed.

After stating what has been done respecting railway extensions for the conveyance of wheat and seeds from Delhi, Agra and intermediate stations to Calcutta and Bombay, the report deals with

MEANS OF RAILWAY COMMUNICATION WITH THE DOCKS.

The increase in the direct shipments of rail-borne produce at the docks which has taken place in the last three or four years, and the recent shrinkage in the grain trade owing, it is believed in some measure, to low sterling prices and the competition with other ports and countries, led the Trustees, during the year, to seriously consider the means to be taken to cheapen the handling of goods in Bombay by improving the facilities for direct shipments and instituting a system whereby the present cost of cartage might be saved. The attention was addressed at some length by the Trust with the view of ascertaining its views on this subject. And at the same time was favoured with a copy of a comprehensive Note by the Chairman of the Port Trust reviewing the purposes of a scheme, which has for some time past been under the consideration of the Trust, for a new branch railway tapping the main B. B. and C. I. line at Mahim and the G. I. P. at Sion and running along the East side of the Island, through Dadar, Tank Bunder and Mazagon Bunders, through Mazagon to the Docks and thence to the Western end of the new Ballard Road Pier. Before replying to the Port Trustees, the Committee circulated the papers among the members of the Chamber and asked for an expression of their views thereon. These opinions having been received and carefully considered, the Committee, in addressing the Trustees on the subject, stated that the benefits to members would be considerable, the estimated saving in the cost of handling seeds and wheat was too small to be likely to attract any considerable increase of trade to the Port; and assuming that the estimates would be effected, the views of opinion that at first at all events only the two or three firms who bought largely up-country would be benefited. Whether the local native dealers, who did about three-fourths of the seed and wheat business in Bombay, would take advantage of the scheme was rather doubtful, while pointing out what, in their opinion, were the drawbacks to the railway scheme, the Committee wished it to be understood that they had no desire to discourage any project which had for its object a saving in the cost of handling goods, and, with the above expression of their views, they left it to the Port Trustees to decide whether the scheme in question was called for in the interests of the trade of the Port and was likely to prove a financial success.

COTTON.

There has been nothing of a practical character before the Chamber this year in connection with this the most important staple of our exports; but for the sake of uniformity the comparative figures of receipts and exports are again embodied in the report. The crop of 1894-95 was an exceedingly poor one, both in quality and quantity, as compared with the previous season, the receipts of the different growths into Bombay showing a diminution of 151,779 bales or 8·35 per cent. The falling off was general in all Bombay descriptions with the one exception of Dholleras which showed an increase. The crop of 1895-96, however, promises to be a great improvement on the last in every respect, and that it is an unusually early yield is apparent from the figures showing the arrivals of new cotton up to the end of the year. The actual exports from Bombay to Europe during the last calendar year show a decline of 172,605 bales or 21·65 per cent. The decline, it will be observed, has been very general, the only increase of any importance being to Trieste and Venice which have apparently begun to get back some of the trade which had been diverted to Hamburg and other north Continental ports for some years previously. To the Further East the exports continue to increase, and the prospects are considered to be still heavier than the past owing to the considerable additions being made to the number of spindles both in China and Japan. It is a noteworthy feature that the consumption of cotton in the mills in Bombay only is now estimated at 815,394 bales as compared with an export to Europe last season of 624,465 bales.

WHEAT.

Unfavourable as the wheat harvest of 1893-94 turned out to be, the season of 1894-95 has been still worse —a decrease having taken place in the acreage of 746,000 acres, while the estimated out-turn shows a decrease on the previous year of 493,000 tons, and is 535,000 tons below the normal average out-turn. Fortunately the Punjab crop was a good one, being 495,000 tons in excess of the estimated normal outturn. But the North West Provinces and Oudh were still smaller than last year, and the Central Provinces were extremely bad, the supplies from that district having been often quite an insignificant item. The large yield in the Punjab has necessarily shown itself in increased export from Kurrachee, which shipped well on for three times the quantity of wheat to Europe that went from Bombay, the estimated normal large quantity here for local consumption. Calcutta, also, has undergone a considerable increase in exports, a movement probably due to the favourable rates of railway carriage which that port enjoys over Bombay. Regarding the coming season the reports are decidedly unpromising: in Guzerat and the Deccan there is a decrease in area owing to deficient rainfall of from 27 to 30 per cent., and in the North-West Provinces and Oudh of 25 per cent., while in the Central Provinces the crop prospects are very disappointing, being in many districts an entire failure and scarcely anywhere promising more than an eight or ten anna yield.

ARBITRATIONS.

Under the rules passed by the Chamber in 1885, in connection with the piece-goods arbitrations, 42 cases were, during the year under review, decided by the Chamber, as compared with 74 in the preceding twelve months.

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The subject of establishing a uniform system of weights and measures throughout the country—which has been before the Chamber from time to time—having been under the consideration of Government, it has been decided for the present to abandon the idea of prescribing them in India, and intimation to this effect was given to the Chamber, by the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, through the Bombay Government, under date of 11th February last. In the report for 1890, the subject was fully dealt with by the then Committee, who in reporting to Government upon a proposal to increase the rate of reducing the weight of the tola from 180 to 175 grains and diminishing the weight of the rupee accordingly, stated that while the proposal undoubtedly possessed the merit of simplicity and had the additional advantage of being in exact relation to the British system of weights, the question was one of so complex a character that they would prefer to adhere to their former recommendation of a Commission of Enquiry being instituted before any decided steps were taken. The proposed alteration in the weight of the rupee seemed to the Committee a very important movement to take, and much as a uniform system of weights and measures for India was to be desired, it was a question whether the advantage might not be too dearly bought at the cost of altering the fineness or weight of the coinage.—

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.

The working of the Merchandise Marks Act in Bombay during the year under review appears to have been generally satisfactory. The aggregate number of detentions under the Act in all parts of India during 1894-95 was 955 against 1,287 in 1893-4 and 1,208 in 1892-93, the decline on the preceding year being nearly 26 per cent. Of the total number of cases in which detention was ordered in 1894-5, 837, or nearly 35 per cent., came under clause (f) of sub-section 2 of section 10 of the Act, which requires all piece-goods to be stamped with their lengths; in the previous year such cases were 430 in number, or 33·4 per cent. of the whole. There were 409 cases of counterfeit trademarks or false trade descriptions against 320 in the preceding year, while the number of cases of non-description or false description of origin pursuant to clause (e) of subsection (1) of the same section was 210, being less than the number in 1893-94 by 327. Detention was followed by confiscation in only 3 cases against 11 in 1893 and 15 during the preceding two months. Fines were imposed in 76·33 per cent. of the cases; in a few cases the goods were allowed to be re-shipped without payment of fine; and in the remaining cases the goods were released with a warning. In Bombay, it is satisfactory to find that the total number of cases of detention under the Act during the year 1894-95 was only 352 against 947 in the preceding twelve months, showing a total decrease of 595, which is no doubt mainly due to the fact that the requirements of the Act are now generally known and complied with.

VESSELS WORKING ON SUNDAYS.

The Kurrachee Chamber addressed the Committee in April last asking whether they would be prepared to join in a representation to Government requesting that Sundays—for the purposes of working vessels—should be declared at from 6 a.m. on Sunday to 6 a.m. on Monday, instead of, as at present, from midnight on Saturday to midnight on Sunday. The Kurrachee Chamber while recognising the advantage such an arrangement would afford to steamers—enabling them often to leave port twelve hours sooner, and to dock and other employes who would suffer disturbance for one night only instead of for two as at present—did not wish to propose so radical a change to Government without first consulting the Chambers of Commerce in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. The Committee, in reply, stated that while admitting there might possibly be some slight advantage to steamers under the proposed arrangement, they did not think the benefit derived sufficient to induce them to support a movement for any change.

CONGRESS OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF THE EMPIRE, 1896.

It has been decided by the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce to hold a Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, in London, during the ensuing year, similar to those assembled in the years 1886 and 1892.) The Bombay Chamber of Commerce having been asked to nominate delegates to this Congress, the Committee replied that they would be glad, in due course, to communicate the names of gentlemen appointed to represent the Chamber. As the Congress is to be held in June 1896, it will be for the incoming Committee to submit the names of gentlemen who would be willing and in a position to represent the Chamber at the Conference.

TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES TO EUROPE.

It is the intention of the Committee, to again address Government on this matter, with the view of obtaining a reduction in the charges for telegrams between India and Europe. It is evident that the lines could carry a much larger number of messages than they do at present, and that a reduction of the tariffs would be followed by a considerable increase in the traffic. The telegraph companies concerned can probably in a monetary sense well dispense with the present high tariff, but it is of material benefit to the trade of Bombay, both import and export. If, however, it is carried on to a junction with the G. I. P. Railway at Jalgaon, it will have the additional advantage of opening up communication between Central India and Guzerat, the interchanged traffic of which at present is burdened with the heavy cost of transit by the circuitous route via Bombay. The Chamber has always been strongly in favour of this line, as also of the Ahmedabad-Prantij, and there are other schemes of a similar character that would be of great advantage to provincial and imperial trade. These others, however, do not show quite such favourable prospects for promoters at the beginning, and are not, therefore, likely to be undertaken unless some such modifications be made in the terms granted by the Government of India as the Chamber has proposed.

THE BERNE TELEGRAPHIC CODE.

The attention of the Chamber has been drawn during the year by Chambers of Commerce in India and in England, and also by firms in Bombay, to the official Telegraphic Code Words which has been compiled by the Berne International Telegraph Office, in accordance with the Resolutions of the Paris International Telegraph Conference, held in 1890, and which will from and after the 1st of January 1898, become compulsory for all European Code telegrams, and, it is rumoured, (although the Chamber can find no official authority for anticipating any breach of the definite undertaking in this behalf), for extra European messages there-after. The result of this new departure in regard to inter-European messages will be to do away with existing Codes—which have been compiled at great trouble and expense and have always been found extremely useful—and to compel users to render nugatory all the efforts which have from time to time been made, and useless all the expense which has been incurred, in order to give the commercial community Codes which met their requirements: as also to render completely useless the 5th rule of edition, so necessary to framers of Codes, in order to permit them to keep pace with the exigencies of an ever-increasing and developing trade. With respect to the Vocabulary itself, the general opinion appears to be that it is unsatisfactory, a fact, many of which could not be allowed to become compulsory without causing intense dissatisfaction in the commercial world. It is the intention of the Committee to address Government upon the subject, particularly with respect to their previous protests and the condition agreed to at the Paris Conference that the Vocabulary should not be made compulsory for extra Europe.

TARIFF IMPORTED INTO TRANSCASPIA AND BOKHARA.

With reference to the remarks in last year's report anent the tariff imposed by the Russians on goods imported into Transcaspia and Bokhara, in connection with which the Chamber called the attention of Government to the fact that, with certain exceptions, the importation of cotton manufactures into those countries was interdicted under the above regulations, and expressed the hope that this prohibitions would not be acquiesced in without protest by the Government of India, the Chamber was informed, in reply, in April last, that the matter had been brought to their notice and was under consideration. In the meantime, the Chamber's opinion was requested by the Government of India as regards the effect on the Indian trade of the

NEW CUSTOMS REGULATIONS IN CENTRAL ASIA,

and the diversion of the Indian trade in tea and other products of India to that by Russian routes via Afghanistan and Persia to the Bombay, Patoum and Transcaspian route. Confining their remarks to the tea trade in this connection—the Chamber having no information in respect of other goods—the Committee stated that they were aware that merchants in Bombay interested in the China green tea trade complained that the above regulations had greatly hampered trade in this article owing to the heavy—almost prohibitive—duty imposed on it. For many years this tea was exported to Bokhara, Khiva, Merv, &c., via Lahore and Peshawar; vis Bushire by caravans through Persia to Afghanistan, but that for the past year nearly the whole of the trade had been diverted to this route, being the most convenient and expeditious. Owing, however, to the heavy duty which, the Committee understood, had been imposed by Russia since January 1895, namely, about 10 annas per pound (which fell very heavily on tea worth, say from 10 to 14 annas per lb.), the advantages that this route might possess were taken away, and as a matter of fact whichever route merchants adopted for despatching their tea it had to pay the heavy duty before delivery, when this heavy duty had to be paid. The Committee pointed out that trade had consequently been greatly crippled, and the imports of tea from China into Bombay had fallen off considerably, and they considered that an appreciable reduction of duty would no doubt have the effect of reviving trade, and suggested action being taken by Government to that end.

THE RUPEE VALUE OF STERLING INVOICES.

The attention of the Chamber was drawn during the year to the inconvenience experienced by importers owing to the Calcutta Custom Authorities in computing the rupee value of sterling invoices in respect of goods imported under the standing orders issued by the Commissioner of Customs, the arrangement being to fix the rate of exchange at which conversion is calculated at 1s 4d the rate so fixed. The Committee in addressing the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, on the subject, suggested that, in their opinion, a more satisfactory arrangement would be to fix the rate of exchange at short intervals, say once a month, and they are glad to say that the Collector, Mr. J. M. Campbell, C.S., C.I.E., has given effect to this suggestion and that the standing orders have been amended accordingly.

INDIAN MONSOON AREA CHARTS.

The period of two years for which the publication of the Indian Monsoon Area Charts—copies of which are regularly forwarded to the Chamber—was sanctioned by Government, having expired during the year, the Chamber addressed the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India with the view of ascertaining its views in connection with the question of the continuance or discontinuance of their publication. The Committee, in reply, stated that while the charts in question could not be of much utility to the commercial public at present, they were of opinion that they would be of unquestionable service to meteorologists in assisting them to arrive at a scientific knowledge of the subject, and in these days of rapid progress the community in the future; and seeing that the expenditure in connection with their publication was comparatively small, the Committe had no hesitation in recommending that the charts be continued. The matter having been further considered by the Government of India, it has been decided that, as these weather reports and charts have been found to be so valuable, not only to the Indian meteorologist and the shipping interest, but also to meteorologists in Europe and America, their publication should be continued for a further period of four years.

PURCHASE OF STORES BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

For the information of members, a statement is published in the appendix regarding the description of stores imported and purchased locally for the year by the Government of India showing (1) value of stores imported through the India Office; (2) value of imported stores purchased in India; (3) value of stores manufactured in India and substituted for stores hitherto imported through the India Office.

COMMERCIAL CIRCULARS.

The opinion of the Chamber having been solicited by the Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, with respect to a proposal that passages in official reports regarding economic products should be re-printed and issued as a series of commercial circulars, the Committee failed to see that the scheme was not within the province of, and that they would be glad to see it permanently adopted, at the same time, requesting to be supplied regularly with about 100 copies of each leaflet issued, so that they might be distributed to all members of the Chamber as the most effectual way of bringing the subject matter to the notice of the mercantile community.

Mr. Marshall, the Secretary, read the notice convening the meeting, after which the Chairman addressed the meeting.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. W. R. Macdonell said: Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—The annual report which the Committee for 1895 now present to you is a good deal longer than usual, but I trust you will not consider it tediously long. It has been drawn up by the Secretary with his usual care and ability, and gives a clear account of the Committee's work for the year. You will observe that we have been much occupied with questions referred to us by the Government of India, and the most important of these is the question of import duties and excise on cotton goods and yarns. The Committee formulated their views in a letter to the Collector of Customs, and a summary of it will be found in the report. By the way I should explain that Government did not reply to our representations on public questions a rule laid down for the submission of petitions, and requires us to send them through the Bombay Government. They appear to be quite distinct from those of persons—we are all petitioners—and Chambers of Commerce are classed with erring Mamlatdars and officials in distress. They explain that communications from Chambers of Commerce have as a rule to be referred to the local Governments concerned for any remarks which these Government desire to make, so that direct communication with the Government of India seems to be unnecessary correspondence between it and local Governments and delays ratherthan expedites the disposal of business. But a reference to our report will show that we have been able to make representations on question affecting the whole of India, and if the opinion of one local Government has to be taken on our views, the opinion of all local Governments should be taken. Surely if time is to be saved, the sensible way would be to make representations from Chambers of Commerce should be sent direct to the Central Government, instead of filtering through the local channels. As an illustration of the working of the present system, I would refer you to our report, which shows that fully a month was lost in referring the Cotton Duties question to the Chamber. But to return to our letter to the Collector of Customs, the object we had in view was to remove every apparent element of protection from the Legislature of 1894. We failed to carry the Government with us, but we persist in thinking our scheme is better than the one which the Government ultimately adopted. I need not go into the details of the two schemes, as you are all familiar with them. The effect of this country, nor assist to an appreciable extent the hand-looms, which, though still in evidence, do not exist to anything like the number that heated imaginations have recently vouched for. I regret to notice reference at certain meetings to "boycotting" Manchester goods. To those who express such views I would say that if "boycotting" is possible you prove conclusively that the assertions of Lancashire, as to the former import duties being protective, are correct. On the numerous other subjects which have engaged the attention of the Committee during the past year, I do not propose to comment, as in my present position I think it will be more fitting if I listen rather than criticise. There is, however, an important matter to which I should just like to refer, and that is the balance-sheet which is attached to the report. I notice that in the gross funds in hand there have fallen over 50 per cent., and if we continue the same ruinous progress we shall be cleaned out in another five years. But there is no doubt that some steps will be taken before long to reduce railway charges on produce from the north-west, and it is still as much as the undertaking is the Ahmedabad Prantej-Railway marks an important era in the railway enterprise as being the first promoted with local capital on this side of India. The ceremonial opening took place on the 3rd instant, an unusually large stock of cotton, over 5 lakhs of bales to be financed for, and Calcutta requires about 9 millions sterling for their exports of rice from Burmah. So there is every probability of seeing a further rise in exchange, which will be helping them by the improvement of Indian finances Sir James Westland may be enabled to abolish, next year, the import and excise duties altogether, and thus remove the great hindrance to trade development which now prevail in commercial circles and amongst the population at large. (Applause)

The motion for the adoption of the report was put to the vote and carried "nem con."

THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. George Cotton, of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., said that it had been his privilege for some years past to propose a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, the indefatigable Secretary, and the members of the outgoing Committee. It had always been a very pleasing duty and a very easy one, too, because each year saw a vast amount of thoroughly good work done by them, and therefore he believed that he was echoing their wishes when he proposed that vote of thanks. Their work had been done before, after and during, and this year was no exception. The report that was before them was the evidence of a vast amount of work which had been performed by the Committee during the past year, and Committees had not the power, or the ability and manner of subjects; from advising Government for restrictions on sale of poisonous drugs to the extension of railways, and this High Court of Madras and other matters concerning the interests of the natives which required very car-ful consideration and deep thought. They were deeply grateful to the Committee, all members of which were business men, and who, owing to their deep interest in the work of Chambers, devoted their precious time to its affairs. He thought that he was only expressing their feeling when he said that they were deeply regretting the fact that they were to lose their retiring Chairman, for he to know India, and could have attended to the affairs of the Chamber sometimes at considerable sacrifice. The Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, and the members of the Committee have to give up many engagements to respond to the duties of this Chamber. They devoted their great portion of time and whole energy in watching its interests. Mr. Macdonell would take home large Indian experience, and it was hoped that whenever opportunities occurred he would be often often good people to benefit with what he had experienced here. If more public men were sent home better it would be for them. He took the opportunity to speak on one or two points touched in the report. He was not going to inflict upon them any observations in the recent readjustment of the Cotton Duty—(Laughter)—for the case of the mill-owners was ably marshalled out in the letter of their able Secretary, Mr. Marshall, who also happened to be the secretary of the Mill-owners' Association, and there was not a single word which he could add to the able letter. He then spoke strongly in favour of the scheme of the Port Trust Railway, and agreed in entirety with what had fallen from Mr. Forrest. He said that it would be a great advantage and benefit to the public and they ought to encourage such a measure to the best of their ability. He spoke of the advisability of reducing the rates in order to give facility for the moving of goods, and thus encourage trade. He wished to say in the hearing of Mr. Barnett, who was present at the meeting, that he had heard that charges for seed from Bilaspore to Bombay, a distance of 525 miles, were Rs. 9-2-3, while from Barsi Road to Bombay, a distance of 233 miles, the charges were Rs. 12-6. He was in favour of reducing the rates, which would increase the traffic. He commended to their strong approval the scheme of the Trustees, who were thoroughly business men and quoted some figures given to him by Mr. Hughes, who was a thoroughly practical, experienced and able man, and hoped that encouragement would be given to the Trustees in railway extension. He then proposed That the thanks of the Chamber be tendered to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, the outgoing Committee, and the Secretary, for their able conduct of the affairs of the Chamber during the past year."

Mr. A. Rodocanachi seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

On the motion of Mr. R. G. Currie, seconded by Mr. G. A. Barnett, C.I.E., "It was resolved that the following gentlemen be elected members of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the year 1896:—Major H. D. Olivier, R.E., Messrs. H. W. Uloth, A. Rodocanachi, Edwin Yeo., F. Graham, S. L. Wyatt, and H. Stauber."

Mr. J. Tinnen proposed, Mr. H. W. Uloth seconded, and it was carried, that the following additions to the tonnage scale, in accordance with ascertained measurements, be confirmed:—Pollards in bags—10 cwts. to the steamer ton; bone-meal 20 cwts. in bags, in accordance with the quality of which a standard is preserved by the Chamber.

On the motion of Mr. G. H. Townsend, seconded by Mr. S. M. Moses, it was agreed that Mr. Clement Poole be re-elected Auditor for 1896.

Mr. Beaufort said:—Gentlemen, it is customary at the termination of a meeting to propose a vote of thanks to the Chairman. To-day it is necessary to do something more than pass the empty compliments. I am sure you will all join with me in giving very hearty thanks and grateful acknowledgments to Mr. Macdonell for the ability and zeal he has shown in the position he has so worthily filled during the past two years, and which he only now resigns on the eve of the departure of that little island across the sea, where we hope he will long retain the vigorous health and dear intellect he has enjoyed among us. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

The Chairman, in reply, said that he thanked them very heartily for the way in which they had received the vote of thanks. It was a very great pleasure to him to co-operate with the Committee, and Mr. Marshall, their industrious Secretary, for three years, and always felt proud of the position they had assigned to him.

The meeting was then dissolved.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the weekly meeting of the Committee, held yesterday, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presided, and there were also present: Messrs. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., T. W. Cuffe, S. Rebsch, the Hon'ble Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Messrs. Jamalbhoy Visram, C.I.E., M. Sheriff, Harkisondas Narotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

THE BABULA TANK SITE FOR A PARK.

The Committee considered resolution of the Corporation, No. 13420, dated 13th instant, as under:—"That the Standing Committee be requested to report to the Corporation on the subject of providing one or more recreation grounds or parks in the city be approved and adopted. That, on the report and recommendation of the Standing Committee as to the means of providing for the cost, the Corporation will be prepared to sanction the requisite outlay for filling in the Babula Tank and its conversion into a public park, at a net cost not exceeding Rs. 2,03,236." The Committee, after some consideration, decided to report in the matter to the Commissioner for favour of his report.

THE LAND OCCUPIED BY THE MUNICIPAL WORKSHOPS.

The next subject for consideration was the following report of the sub-committee on the question of Government land occupied by the Municipality for the workshops, &c.:—

The Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee, appointed on the 9th October 1895, beg to report that they have inspected the ground under reference and, after having perused the correspondence and conferred with the Municipal Commissioner and the Executive Engineer, beg to report as follows:—The area of the ground in question is about 30,000 square yards, and Government state that this land is required in connection with the Crawford Market. To sum up, as regards the reasons for and before proceeding to give up, it is recommended that the following areas should be surrendered to Government at once;—

	Area. Sq. yds.
Grant House	2,716
Store Yard	4,711
Total	7,427

and that, subject to the matters being arranged with Government, the following further areas be surrendered to Government within the next four or five years:—

	Sq yds
Workshops	8,119
Electric Light Station	367
Total	8,486

As regards the areas to be permanently retained by the Municipality, it is proposed by the Executive Engineer to retain the occupancy of the Sanitary Department stables and chawls (12,453 square yards), also the site of the incinerator (525 square yards), and this Health Officer wishes to extend the incinerator from a capacity of three to six cells, thereby increasing the area of land required from 525 to 2,500 square yards. If this scheme is carried out, the total area of land required will be—

	Area. Sq. yds.
For Health Department Stables, &c.	12,453
For Incinerator	2,500
Total	14,953

(b) That it will suit Municipal requirements to retain the following areas:—

	Sq. yds.
Health Department Stables and Chawls	12,453
Incinerator Station	525
To'al to be retained	12,978

Grant House is the residence of the Assistant Engineer, Mechanical Branch, but is at present occupied by the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade until the completion of the Fire Station at Sankli tank, and if the house is given up to Government, other quarters, or an allowance for house-rent, will have to be provided for the Assistant Engineer. "Grant House" was constructed by the Municipality in 1878, and, in handing over the area (2,716 square yards) occupied by the house to Government, it will be necessary to ask the Commissioner of Customs what portion of Government will take over the buildings on the site. The Store Yard (area 4,711 square yards).—It would seem desirable to dispose of the old and useless materials lying on this site instead of having them removed to the new store yard on the south side of the Customs house in his letter. The Workshops (area 8,119 square yards).—It appears from the statement made by the Executive Engineer that the immediate removal of the shops would necessitate considerable expenditure on new buildings not at present absolutely necessary, whereas the buildings, if allowed to st

WRITERS AND READERS.

It is not known yet whether Lord Leighton has left any materials for a possible biography. That there will be such a work is, however, regarded as certain. Lord Leighton took a keen personal interest in the finely illustrated volume relating to his art which appeared recently. No doubt some of the information given in it came directly from him.

Mrs. Hodgson Burnett has written a historical novel which Messrs. Warne will publish. It is entitled A Lady of Quality, is laid in England and relates in part to the time of Queen Anne. The book means a departure for Mrs. Hodgson Burnett, who hitherto has been a stranger to historic fiction. Apart from her Little Lord Fauntleroy type of work she has written only two novels, one of these referring to American political society, the other to Lancashire-mining life.

"The pluckiest and hardest man I ever knew," is the Duke of Beaufort's reference to Sir Claude de Crespigny, in a preface he contributes to the baronet's memoirs. The book, which is edited by Mr. George Dewar, will now, Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen hope, be ready in a fortnight. Sir Claude is one of the most prominent sportsmen of the time, and his experiences cover a varied field. He is a steeplechase rider of nearly thirty years' standing, he has hunted and fished in most parts of the world, and he has a notable record as an aeronaut. The Duke of Beaufort also supplies notes to Sir Claude's memories.

The late Mr. Lockyer-Lampson's Autobiographical Sketch Addressed to my Descendants, a volume edited by Mr. Birrell, will be one of Messrs. Smith and Elder's most interesting spring publications. It will not, however, be among their first, for they have a work by Sir William Muir on The Mameluke or Slave Dynasty of Egypt almost ready. Later will come a volume entitled The Spas and Mineral Waters of Europe, in which Dr. Hermann Weber and his son, Dr. Parkes Weber, give a description of European mineral waters and spas, and indicate the complaints for which they are likely to prove beneficial.

Mr. Heinemann has had translations of Renan's memoirs and correspondence and Gounod's memoirs in preparation for some time. He now announces that he will publish a translation of a third French book on the same day as the original appears in Paris. This will, in a sense, be a sequel to Count Benedetti's Essays on Diplomacy, which came out a week or two ago. Benedetti tells of the events and negotiations in Berlin which preceded the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war. Count Elie de Gontaut went to Berlin as the first French Ambassador after the war, and he kept diaries and journals of his experiences. These the Duc de Broglie has edited, and it is said that they contain interesting and somewhat severe revelations about Bismarck. The title will be. An Embassor of the Vanquished.

Messrs. Bell announce a book entitled, Memories of Christie's, by Mr. W. Roberts, the author of. The Book Hunter in London. For nearly a century and a quarter Christie's has been a great mart for the sale of works of art. The present book is intended to tell the general reader as much about Christie's and the sales there as is likely to interest him. The Blenheim, the Ashburnham, and the Rossetti sales indicate the sort of material which Mr. Roberts has to work upon. The book will have a number of illustrations, among them a reproduction of a friendly caricature of the first Christe, by Dighton.

Lady Ferguson, widow of Sir Samuel Ferguson, the well-known Irish poet and antiquarian, and herself an authoress, has completed a biography of her husband, which will shortly be puplished by Messrs. Blackwood. Sir Samuel was born in 1810 and died in 1886. One of the chapters in the forthcoming book is to deal with his friends amongst the Young Ireland party, and another with society in Dublin in his day. It promises to contain much information as to men and women of interest, not only to Irish but to English readers.

A year or two ago a work entitled The Law of Psychic Phenomena, by an American writer, Mr. Thomas J. Hudson, attracted a good deal of attention here. Mr. Hudson has written a new book, A Scientific Demonstration of the Future Life, which Messrs. Putnams will shortly publish. In his last volume he discussed the mental characteristics and powers of man as we find him in this life. The present one is devoted to a scientific inquiry concerning the prospects of man for the future life. It is therefore a sequal to his first work, being simply the following out of some of the propositions he then laid down.

Encouraged by their experiment with the Zeit-Geist Library, Messers. Hutchinson have decided to start a new series, entitled "The Leisure Library." It will consist of moderately long novels, and a condition of the acceptance of these will be that they have not appeared in serial form. The volumes are to be somewhat fully illustrated, and each will have a Frontispiece in colours. Mr. W. Pett Ridge has written the first story, which is named The Second Opportunity of Mr. Staplehurst. It is a tale of a middle-aged man who wishes to live his youth over again and gets the opportunity, with somewhat disappointing results.

Messrs. Rivington Percival announce three works for publication within the next few days. The first is a volume of addresses on the Atonement, by the Rev. W. O. Burrows, Principal of the Clergy School, Leeds, and is entitled The Mystery of the Cross. The second is by the Rev. J. Morris, vicar of Wes'oe, South Shields, and bears the title, A New Natural Theology. This book has reference to the doctrine of evolution; while the third work is of a personal character, being a selection from the letters of Richard Lovell Edgeworth. The Hon. Mrs. Lionel Tollemache has made the selection.

The third and last volume will soon appear of Albert Vandal's history of the Franco-Russian Alliance that was concluded between Napoleon and Alexander I. Napoleon et Alexandre I.: L'Alliance Russe sous le Premier Empire," is the exact title of a book that has been twice crowned by the French Academy. General Davout, Duc d'Auerstaedt, a nephew of Napoleon's famous Marshal, has prepared for publication an account of the campaign of 1806-1807 from the pen of his illustrious relative. The narrative, which is lengthy, will fill a bulky volume, and will be accompanied by portraits and maps. Bibliographists and historical students will find much to interest them in a most exhaustive work on French Almanacs and calendars, which will shortly be issued in Paris. The author of Les Almanachs Francais publies a Paris (1600-1895), M. John Grand-Carteret, has devoted years of labour to his work, which describes nearly 4,000 annual publications, and contains elaborate indexes to their contents. The volume is to be copiously illustrated.

M. Maurice Barres has written a preface to the new edition which is about to appear of his Sous l'Œil des Barbares. In it he analyses, and in a fashion expounds the three much-discussed novels in which he has developed his theories with regard to le culte du Moi—perhaps an untranslatable business. It may be mentioned that there is a chance of the reappearance of M. Barres in active political life. He is a candidate for a vacant seat in the Chamber, and his chances of election are fair.

M. G. Lenotre, whose name should now be familiar to students of the French Revolution, has ready another volume dealing with the period. Its subject is the Baron de Batz, who was one of the most prominent of the Royalist conspirators during the Reign of Terror.

M. Emile Molinier, who is one of the professors at the Louver schools, is making good progress with the monumental work on which he has long been engaged on the history of Art applied to Industry, from the fifth to the end of the last century. The completed work will comprise some fifteen volumes, each, however, complete in itself. The first, which deals exclusively with the artistic treatment of ivory, is in the press. Among French novels that will be issued shortly may be mentioned: Drapeaux Ennemis, by Ernest Daudet, the brother, it need hardly be said of Alphonse Daudet; Raphaela, by Oscar Metenier; Le Dernier Amour de Henri IV., by Gourdon de Genouillac; Madeleine Houlard, by Edward Cadol; Amante, by Camille Pert.

Messrs. Blackwood and Sons will publish shortly a biography of the late eminent Irish antiquarin, essayist, and poet, Sir Samuel Ferguson, by his widow. It is now ten years since Sir Samuel died. Born in Belfast in 1810, he took his degree at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1832. He practised at the Irish Bar until 1867, when he was appointed to the Deputy Keepership of the Irish Public Records. He was the first holder of the office. At that time the Records were in a state of utter confusion. One of the high officials entrusted with their keeping "had publicly stated that the statutes to the reign of Queen Anna were written in Norman French, a language never used in Ireland after 1495." So much for offical knowledge. Ferguson was a frequent contributor of poems and prose tales to "Blackwood." Two or three volumes of these writings have already been published by Lady Ferguson. But there still remain many uncollected pieces well worth reprinting. The book, in two volumes, will bear the title Sir William Ferguson in the Ireland of his day.

It is generally believed in Paris that M. Zola's candidature for the Academy will this time be successful. The fact that the vacant chair was Alexandre Dumas' is strongly in his favour. The late dramatist, during his last years, strenuously supported Zola's claims. To the Immortals who objected to Zola, because of many repellent passages in Nana and other novels, Dumas' answer was that they would vote for Rabelais. Respect for the memory of the dead dramatist will go a long way to influence the Academicians in M. Zola's favour. Besides, theange-r and disgust which Zola's work once aroused in the immortal breast have lost much of their vehemence.

Those who have read Days in Clover and Fresh Woods and Pastuers New will be glad to hear that the author of these books, "The Amateur Angler," has written a new book, which Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. will bring out, probably in the summer. The Amateur Angler is one of the most attractive of Contemporary writers on river, lake, and woodland. His new book is to be entitled By Meadow and Stream: Pleasant Memories of Pleasant Places. It is to be published, in popular form, uniform with Days in Clover. But in accordance with one of the innumerable (and harmless) fads of the day, the volume is to be brought out in a "limited" edition, and also in one still more limited. The former will consist of two hundred and fifty copies; the latter of twenty-five—on Japanese vellum. The shilling edition will be good enough for most of us, but there are somewhere twenty-five people who will value the privilege of keeping out the twenty-sixth.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy has written A Short Life of Thomas Davies, which Mr. Fisher Unwin will publish in the spring. Mr. Lecky has written an introduction to the Diary of W. J. O'Neill Daunt, which the same publisher is bringing out. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy's book is to appear in the New Irish Library, for which Mr. J. E. Taylor and Mr. Ashe King have also written volumes—the former a Life of Owen Roe O'Neill, and the latter Swift in Ireland.

It was announced last week in one of the weekly reviews that "Mr. Foley Rhys Davids" was going to edit a volume of Elements of Psychology and Philosophy, from notes of the late Professor Croom Robertson's lectures in University College. The author is Mrs. Rhys Davids, who once upon a time was Miss Foley. Miss Foley was one of Professor Robertson's most gifted pupils. There certainly is room for a new book on Professor Robertson's work—though the Professor was less of an original thinker than an expert in the thoughts of other people. Some excellent papers and addresses by Professor Robertson are given in a volume lately published by Messrs. Williams and Norgate, and edited by Professor Bain and Mr. Whittaker.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

SUBJOINED is a complete list of the scholarships and prizes awarded by the University during last year, and reported in these column from time to time as announced:—

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Bhugwandass Purshottamdass Sanskrit Scholarship.—To Shivram Mahadev Pranjape, of Deccan College. The Jagannath Sankerset Sanskrit Scholarships.—The first to Janardan Vinayak Oka, of New English School, Poona, and the second to Raghunath Govind Damle, of Akola High School. The Cowasjee Jehanghier Latin Scholarship.—To Chrysantho Dias, of St. Vincent's High School, Poona. The David Sassoon Hebrew Scholarship.—To Isaac Joseph Isaac, of Cathedral High School. The Ellis Scholarship.—To Jehangir Kershaspji Dadachanji, of St. Xavier's College. The Arnould Scholarship.—To Ram chandra Keshav Bal, of Government Law School. The Rao Sir Pranmalji Scholarships.—The first to Kanji Chaturbhuj Master, of Gokuldas Tejpal High School, and the second to Jaduram Purshotam Bhat, of Alfred High School, Bhuj. The Merwanjee Framjee Panday Scholarship.—To Harold John Sykes, of the College of Science, Poona. The Kahandas Muncharam Scholarship.—To Vassantji Kalyanji Joshi, of Baroda College. The Narayan Vasudev Scholarship.—To Jehangir Kershaspjee Dadachanjee, of St. Xavier's College. The Sir George LeGrand Jacob Scholarship.—To Pandurang Moreshwar Natu, of Rajaram High School. The The Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy Scholarship.—To A. Camruding Amiruddin Abdul Latif, of St. Xavier's High School. The Varjivandas Madhavdas Sanskrit Scholarship.—To Ganesh Balvant Parandje, of Ferguson College. The Melvill Memorial Scholarship.—To Tribhuvan Padmasingh Mahuvakar of Baroda College. The Sir Frank Souter Scholarships.—For the Intermediate Examination.—To Hasham Moizudin Abdul Ali, of St. Xavier's College. For the Previous Examination.—To Gujamanji Kassum Mercheni, of Elphinstone College. For the Matriculation Examination.—To Camrudin Essabhoy Akhtar, of Fort High School. The Majmudar Manishankar Kilkani Sanskrit Scholarship.—To Himatlal Ganeshji Anjaria, of Baoda College. The Bhownuggar Percival Scholarship.—To Vithalrai Mahipatrai Mehta, of Samaldas College. The Bhau Saheb Desai Scholarships.—To Sunkalial Damodardas Desai and Purshottam Achabhai Desai, both of Nariad High School. The James Greaves Scholarship.—To Valibaksha Adam Patel, of Broach High School. The Colonel Patrick French Scholarship.—To Damodar Ganesh Dani, of the College of Science, Poona. The Diwan Bahadur Lakshman Jagannath Scholarship.—To Kashinath Trimback Chaubal, of Elphinstone High School. The Sir James Fergusson Scholarship in Medicine.—To Mathibai (C. J. Khambatta, of Grant Medical College. The Lady Reay Medical Scholarship.—To Ethel Marrett, of the Scottish High School, Byculla. The Devan Bahadur Manibhai Cutch Memorial Scholarship in Arts.—To Navalshankar Mulshunkar Mehta, of Wilson College. The Vallabdas Valji Scholarship.—To Bhimji Naranji Dalal, of Gokaldas Tejpal High School. The Pestonjee Hormasjee Cama Scholarship.—To Motecbai Framjee Thanevala, of St. Xavier's Day School, Poona. The Gilchrist Scholarship.—To Tarachund Tulsidas Sodah, B Sc. of Dayaram Jethmal Sind College, Kurrachee. The R. M. Sayani Khoja Testimonial Scholarship.—To Ismail Mahomad Merchant, of Elphinstone High School. The Mancherjee Nowrojee Banaji Scholarship.—To Dinshaw Dorabjee Romer, of Government Law School. The Mrs. Satyavati Lalubhai Samaldas Scholarship.—To Rosalia Continho, of Grant Medical College. The Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit Medical Scholarship.—To Nataline Fernandez, of Grant Medical College. The Wordsworth Scholarship and Prize.—To Jehangir Kershaspji Dadachanji, of St. Xavier's College. The Dosabhai Framji Gama Scholarship.—To Jamsedjee Bejanjee Vacha, of Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution.

PRIZES.

The Bai Manekbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Prize.—To A. Camrudin Amiruddin Abdullatif, of St. Xavier's High School. The Hughlings Prize.—To Morarji Mathuradas Kamdar, of Elphinstone College. The James Taylor Prize.—To Jehangir Kershaspjee Dadachanji, of St. Xavier's College. The Bhau Daji Prize.—To Mahadev Maihar Joshi, of Deccan College. The Venayek Jagannath Sunkersett Prize.—To Raghavendra Narsinh Inamdar, of Deccan College. The Sinclair Prize.—To Raghunath Govind Damle, of Akola High School. The Gibbs Prize.—To Ragunath Purushotam Paranjpye, of Ferguson College. The Sir George Le Grand Jacob Prize.—To Damodar Vinayak Kirtane. The Jamshedjee Dorabjee Naegaumvala Prize.—To P. N. Natesaiyer, of the College of Science, Poona. The Charles Morehead Prize.—To Pandharinath Wamanrao Shikharee, of Grant Medical College. The Balkrishna Sudamji Prize.—To Rajabalii Vishram Patel, of Grant Medical College. The Kutchi Divan Bahadur Manibai Prize.—To Jaduram Purshotam Bhat, of Alfred High School, Bhuj. The Sujna Gokulji Zala Vedant Prize.—To Shivram Mahadev Paranjpe, of Deccan College. The Judge Spencer Prize.—To Framroz Edaljee Dinshaw, of Government Law School.

FELLOWSHIPS.

The Manguldass Nathoobhoy Travelling Fellowship.—To Raghavendra Rao, L. M. & S., of Grant Medical College. The Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship.—To Sorab Manekshaw Barucha, of Wilson College.

MEDALS.

The Kinloch Forbes Gold Medal and Prize.—To Shankar Govind Kharkar, of the Government Law School. The James Berkley Gold Medal and Prize.—To P. N. Natesaiyer, of the College of Science, Poona. The Cobden Club Medal.—To Jehangir Kershaspjee Dadachanji of St. Xavier's College.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT A. F. Hislop is transferred from the 4th to the 5th Bombay Cavalry.

CAPTAIN K. J. BUCHANAN, 4th Sikhs, officiates as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, vice Captain Campbell proceeding on leave.

THE undermentioned have passed the prescribed tactical examination:—Majors G. G. Monck-Mason, Royal Artillery; R. H. W. H. Harris, East Surrey Regiment; E. J. Hoilway, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; Major L. M. M. Hall, 2-2nd Gurkhas.

THE undermentioned Officers of Royal Engineers are directed to join the School of Military Engineering at Chatham for the authorised course of instruction:—Captains C. H. Cowie, W. M. Ellis, S. L. Crasster, W. G. R. Cordue, E. Houston and C. H. Roe.

THE following appointments are sanctioned:—4th Bombay Cavalry.—Captain C. M. Ducat and Lieutenant W. C. Lockhart-Mure move up in grade succession; Lieutenant McL. J. Gordon to be Squadron Commander; Lieutenant R. H. Raymond to be Permanent Squdron Officer. 11th Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant A. Shairp, Unattached List, to be officiating Wing Officer.

THE undermentioned offiers will attend the next Course of Garrison Instruction, commencing on the 9th March 1896, and will report themselves on the 7th idem to the Deputy Assistant Adjutants General for instruction at the centres for which they are detailed:—Dalhousie.—Captain F. H. Lehman, Lieutenants F. F. Fenton and J. J. Richardson, 11th Hussars; Lieuteuants K. F. C. Marshall and W. J. B. Tweedie, 2nd Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; Lieutenant V. Hughes, 35th Sikhs. Kasauli.—Captain and Brevet Major F. H. J. Birch, Royal Artillery; Captain F. J. H. Barton, Corps of Guides Cavalry; Captain H. G. Burton, 4th Sikh Infantry; Lieutenants B. T. Pell and F. B. B. Pickard, 1st Battalion Royal WestSurrey Regiment; Lieutenant S. Goode, 1st Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment; Lieutenant K. R. Hamilton, 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry; Lieutenant H. J. M. Macandrew, 5th Bengal Cavalry; Lieutenant C. F. Dobbie, 4th Bengal Infantry; Lieutenant F. W. Evatt, 2nd Battalion 5th Gurkha Rifles. Chakrata.—Lieutenants B. R. M. Glossop and D. Q. Winwood, 5th Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant J. H. T. Cornish-Bowden, 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; Lieutenant C. V. Molony, 1st Battalion Royal West Kent Regiment; Lieutenant I. H. Grant, 29th Punjab Infantry. Ranikhet.—Lieutenant G. E. Tuson, 16th Lancers; Lieutenant C. M. Dobell, and R. B. Barker, 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Lieutenant P. S. Cookson, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment; Lieutenant C. W. Barlow; 2nd Battalion Essex Regiment; Lieutenant G. C. Rynd, 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th February 1896, on 1,675·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Minerals Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,38,000	3,05,000	4,000	4,47,000
Or per mile of Railway	83	182	2	267
For previous 5 weeks of half-year.	6,12,000	13,10,000	18,000	19,40,000
Total for 6 weeks	7,50,000	16,15,000	22,000	23,87,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,40,471	4,58,033	4,515	6,03,019
Per mile of Ry do.	84	273	3	360
Total to corresponding date do.	7,58,416	24,03,242	28,359	31,90,057

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 1,56,019
Ditto to date ..... " 8,03,057

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th February, 1896 on 115·10 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,500	17,800	50	21,350
Or per mile of Railway	30	155	....	185
For previous 5 weeks of half-year.	15,700	80,000	130	95,830
Total for 6 weeks	19,200	97,800	180	1,17,180
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,976	17,660	32	20,668
Per mile of Ry. do.	26	153	....	179
Total to corresponding date do.	16,711	1,13,239	604	1,30,604

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 682
Decrease to date ..... " 13,424

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*NOTICES.

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Lactophosphate of Lime
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DUSART'S Syrup for the children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, develops contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.
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For Itching. Face Spots.
GUARANTEED HARMLESS.
A PLASTIC EMOLLIENT CREAM
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HARRIS'S Harness Composition
HARRIS'S BRITISH Polishing Paste.
Brass, Copper, Tin, Pewter, Metal Plate, Cutlery, Glasses & Windows.
WATERPROOF.
In Constant Use for 50 Years throughout the United Kingdom.
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Sir Chas. A. Cameron M.D.
Neave's Food
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FOR INFANTS. CHILDREN. INVALIDS & THE AGED.

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
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SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

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WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA — Has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
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INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.
RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.
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Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.
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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats, Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon, & Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
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The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY.

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And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.
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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.
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Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.
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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED
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ELECTRIC WIRES AND CABLES
FOR
Light, Transport of Energy, Instruments of Precision, Dynamo Engines, Torpedoes, Telephone, Bells, &c.
APPLY TO MESSRS. F. FISCHER & Co., BOMBAY.
Agents for M. OPPENHEIMER & Co., PARIS.

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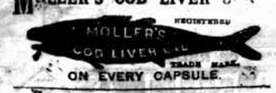
NOTICES.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.



The only scientifically prepared Extract of the Fresh and Healthy Livers of the true Codfish, "Gadus Morrhua." Free from Hydrozyle, and consequently from "Aftertaste" and "Repeating," or any other possible objection.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.)

Peter Möller's Cod Liver Oil is obtaining more favour with the Public and increased reputation amongst the Medical Profession, day by day.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.)

In the years 1853-1855, considerable attention was called to Cod Liver Oil; but its use was restricted in consequence of the crude method of its production; which gave a turbid, brownish, uncanny preparation, nauseous to the palate, and sometimes impossible of digestion.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.)

Since then the introduction by Peter Möller of a new application of steam, conducted under his own personal supervision, has secured the utmost cleanliness in every detail of the manufacture, and the Public have been able to obtain a pure, sweet, reliable, and digestible Oil, when they *insisted* upon having Möller's—well, if they did not insist that was not Möller's fault.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.)

In forty years Möller made many improvements: All the so-called substitutes were carefully examined and analyzed, emulsions and mixtures, tinctures and essences, the bases of which were everything nearly —except Cod Liver Oil; and in the majority of cases no more expensive article than water (Aqua Pura).

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.)

With these investigations it became more and more evident to Dr. Möller (who continued the researches of his father) that the "Active principle of Cod Liver Oil is the Oil itself," and not as some chemists have supposed in the "remaining five per cent." after the separation of the ninety-five per cent. of fat and fat-acids (so called).

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.)

Impressed also with the fact that, excellent as his Oil was, there yet remained something to be accomplished, before perfection could be claimed: in fact no Oil had ever been made which presented the extremely delicate and pleasant flavour of the Oil as it is found in the *freshly boiled livers*, therefore.—

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.)

Important laboratory extensions were added, with every modern appliance for chemical investigation, and the exhaustive experiments of some ten years being prosecuted with renewed vigour, finally obtained reward in full measure. The practical outcome is an entirely new process, producing a totally different Cod Liver Oil, lighter in colour, more limpid, wholly free from the taste, the "after taste," and the odour of even the better kinds of Oil, and SUITED TO THE MOST DELICATE STOMACH.

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. (BY PATENTED PROCESS.)

This Oil is now in every good Chemist's shop, and although considerable outlay has been incurred in chemical research, and in obtaining patents, the prices have not been advanced. All bottles are capsuled and bear the trade mark and perforated date as formerly. In case of difficulty or dissatisfaction write to Peter Möller, 45, Snow Hill, London, E.C.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

WHITE'S Patent LEVER MOC-MAIN TRUSS

(No Steel in Band.) Effective & light. Equally comfortable in all erect or reclining position.

Prices:—
Single, 14/-, 18/-, & 21/-
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THE NEW DRUG FOR
DIARRHŒA
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"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and it appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies.

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PAVEMENTS IN PLAIN AND MOSAIC TILES FOR THE FLOORING OF CHURCHES, HOUSES, STORES, SIDEWALKS, BARRACKS, etc.

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WHITE ROSE.

"The Sweetest of Sweet Odours."
Delightfully and delicately fragrant
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
ATKINSON'S IS THE ONLY GENUINE.
Perfume, Toilet Powder, Soap, Tooth Powder, Sachets, & all other specialities with this "charming" odour, of all Dealers throughout the World & of the Manufacturers—
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BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

TO LADIES
all most beautiful women use
CREME SIMON
Madame Adelina PATTI says:
« Have found it very good indeed »

For all irritations of the skin it is unequalled.
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disappear as if by magic.

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Rs. 7/- per 100. Rs. 5-8 per 100. Rs. 4-4 per 100. Rs. 3-8 per 100. Rs. 3-4 per 100. Rs. 2-12 per 100.

The above illustrations show the exact sizes and lengths of different brands of Cigarettes manufactured by us in Cairo. They are the only genuine Egyptian Cigarettes made of pure and unadulterated Turkish Tobacco of good flavor. They are of excellent quality throughout and stand unsurpassed by any.

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The most Substantial, the most Popular and the most Elegant.

Superior to all the other cheap watches in the East as certified by hundreds of unsolicited testimonials.

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NEXT PRIZE DISTRIBUTION 31st MARCH, 1896. APPLY EARLY!

Periodical distribution of prizes paid in cash to the purchasers who hold successful numbers.

A PERFECT TIME-KEEPER.

Rs. 11-8 Only.
Chain Re. 1 extra.

THE SYSTEM OF PRIZE DISTRIBUTIONS in relation to the "VICTORIA" WATCH has been eminently popular and large amounts of money have been distributed among the purchasers of the Watch periodically, for years past.

THE PRIZE FUND IS FORMED by a deposit of one rupee made for every Watch sold, and the total is divided among the successful coupon holders. Each purchaser is furnished with a certificate of Five Years' Guarantee along with the Watch, each certificate containing a separate number, which become a prize coupon. A list of the successful numbers with the names of the holders and the amounts distributed, is regularly published in all the leading Indian papers, after each prize distribution. The Watch is declared by many hundreds of Voluntary certificates to be a MARVEL in quality, cheapness and elegance. BUY A REALLY GOOD WATCH AND SECURE A COUPON FOR A PRIZE. APPLY EARLY!!

☞Independently of the Prizes offered, the Watch is honestly worth double the money asked for it.

Full Jewelled, Keyless Action	...	...	...Rs. 11 8
Fitted with superior leather Strap, as a Wrist Watch	...	...	... ,, 14 8
Ditto ditto	with compass...	...	... ,, 15 8

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REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

Sole Agents for India:—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

REGISTERED **DR LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6s. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

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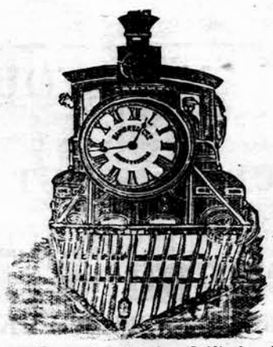

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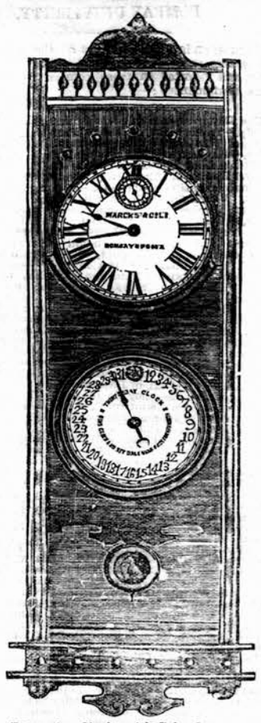

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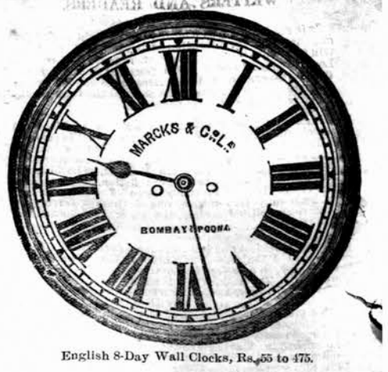

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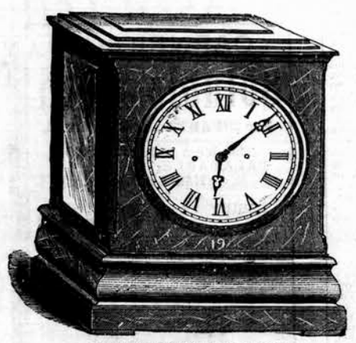

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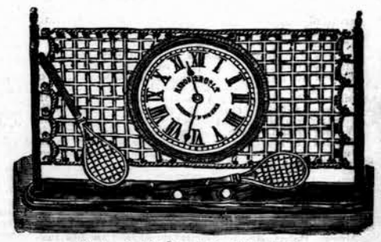

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BY
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To HER MAJESTY
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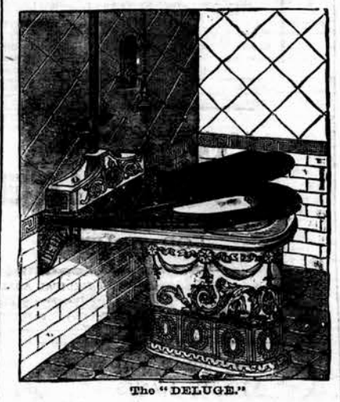

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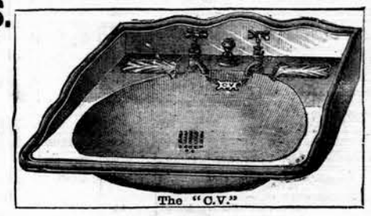

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BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,

For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.

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